500 Manhattanville Tenants Fill City Hall

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'16' Charge Budenz Committed Perjury In 6 Proceedings

By HARRY RAYMOND

A charge that government witness Louis F. Budenz had committed perjury when he testified in six earlier proceedings was made yesterday by defense attorney Frank Serri in the trial of the 16 New York Communists.

Serri made the charge as he cross-examined Budenz during the afternoon session of the trial on the latter's testimony in the 1947 John Santo deportation hearing.

Serri read the Santo hearing testimony in which Budenz refused to answer questions put by Santo's attorney Harry Sacher concerning the use of a false name when he registered May 4, 1930 in the Hotel Great Northern here with a woman named Louise Gahen.

At that time Budenz said that to answer the questions put to him by Sacher or to identify 16 letters he sent to Miss Gahen would "tend to incriminate me."

Sacher at that time charged Budenz was attempting to cover up a violation of the Mann White Slave Act. Assistant Prosecutor Roy M. Cohn and David Marks were on their feet constantly shouting their objections as Seri prodded the witness with questions.

Serri reminded Budenz that subsequent to the Santo hearing he changed his testimony concerning the Gahen letters at the trial of the CIO leader Harold Christofel, at a hearing in Honolulu, at the 1949 Smith Act trial in the International Workers Order case and finally last month before the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington.

In these hearings, Serri claimed, Budenz said he did not recognize the Gahen letters when they were first shown to him, whereas the record of the Santo proceedings revealed that he clearly recognized them.

Serri read Budenz's explanation of the Gahen letters from the Christofel trial record. It quoted Budenz as saying: "I thought it was a frameup. I made a mistake, I did not recognize those letters."

Serri asked the witness: "You did not make that explanation at the Santo trial."

Budenz replied lamely: "I didn't know I had the availability to answer."

"Was there any power that kept

(Continued on Page 6)

Attendance at Smith Act Trial Rises Sharply

The largest crowd of the current thought-control trial attended the session yesterday, following the plea of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference for observers to act as a lay jury representing the public.

Among attending were Minneola Ingersoll, co-chairman of the Kings County American Labor Party; Charles Hendley, former president of the Teachers Union; Howard Fast, and Israel Amter, veteran Communist leader whose case was severed from those on trial.

In addition, hundreds of rank and file trade union members, painters, furriers, marine workers, garment workers and other trades filled the large courtroom.

AFL, CIO Tell House Smith Bill Aims to Destroy Labor Unions

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, May 8.—AFL president William Green today denounced the Smith bill, which proposes Government seizure of unions during "national emergency" strikes. Green declared the bill was a "shocking proposal." Green's statement was read today to the House Armed Services Committee by Herbert Thatcher, AFL attorney.

The CIO, in a statement prepared for delivery today by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, also assailed the bill, declaring the measure was "as viciously anti-labor a bill as ever been introduced in Congress" and is designed "first, to break strikes, and second, to break unions."

The bill, introduced last week by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va), would empower the government to seize the property of any striking union if the President or Congress finds it "imperils national defense," and to place the union under a government "receivership." The bill would also nullify the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act in such cases.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga) of the House committee which heard testimony on the bill, seemed extremely unimpressed by the opposition of the major labor organizations, and indicated he would rush the measure to the House floor within a week.

Committee members with only a few exceptions revealed strong support for the bill.

Thatcher in contrast to the vigorous opposition expressed in Green's prepared statement, responded to questions of committee members in such a way as to suggest he was willing to work with the committee to "improve" the bill.

Vinson, for example, offered amendments to allow consideration of wage increases while strike-threatened industries were under court receivership. He also suggested that management be required to make monthly disclosures of its profits.

Thatcher, said these changes would be "helpful."

This apparently irritated Rep. William Green (D-Pa), one of the few committee members fighting the bill, and he threw a blunt question at Thatcher for the purpose of making the AFL position clear.

"What would this bill do to collective bargaining?" asked Rep. Green.

"It would stultify collective bargaining," replied Thatcher. "I can't think of anything which would do more to stultify collective bargaining."

After hearing the AFL witness, Vinson recessed the committee until tomorrow, at which time Curran was told he could testify.

The Curran testimony, however, was released to the press.

A member of Vinson's staff said the committee has scheduled no hearings following delivery of the CIO testimony.

AFL president Green's statement said:

"In all my years of service as AFL president I have seldom seen a more shocking proposal than that contained in the Smith Bill."

He said that labor "so deeply

(Continued on Page 8)

The Meaning of Steel Seizure

By William Z. Foster

—See Page 3

Strike at Ford's Axle Plant

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, May 8.—Axle Building workers in the Ford Rouge plant struck today against speedup. At 6:45 a.m. this morning the workers went fishing on the banks of the River Rouge which flows past the plant. The speedup beef is that on the cone automatic machine jobs, where two men were running four machines turning out 800 pieces, the company today ordered one man to run four machines and turn out 1,600 pieces. This threatened over 70 workers with layoffs.

On the gear job that came from the motor building an increase in production of 300 pieces a shift was ordered on each machine, which would lay off 200 workers.

The company says these changes are permitted by the Reuther five-year contract.

All told, the speedups being initiated in the Axle building would mean that one-fourth of the 1,700 workers employed would be ousted from their jobs, since the Reuther administrators took over the building last week and removed Alex Simeon, elected building chairman.

The strike against speedup is spreading from department to department in the Axle building. Late this afternoon a mass meeting of all Axle workers was held outside the plant despite the orders of Reuther and his administrator that the workers must return and turn out the new production the company asked for.

9-Month Record of Truce Sabotage

By JOHN PJITTMAN

The record of the Korean truce negotiations refutes the arguments with which President Truman and General Ridway on Wednesday tried to justify the Washington militarists' latest move to sabotage the negotiations.

The record reveals that, contrary to Truman's statement that the generals "in good faith and in a sincere desire to find a basis for a peaceful settlement, began armistice talks with the Communists in Korea," the Washington government and its generals sabotaged the negotiations throughout, producing one breakdown after the other.

The record reveals that every renewal of the negotiations after a breakdown was brought about by the initiative of the Koreans and Chinese, generally with a concession to the American militarists.

Here is the record:

Pre-Negotiations Sabotage

Prior to the June 23, 1951, proposal for truce negotiations which Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik broadcast over the UN radio, efforts of the world peace movement were compelling a majority in the UN to swing toward a peace move, as reflected in the activities of India's Nehru and Israel's Abba Eden.

These efforts were short-circuited by MacArthur's provocative truce offer of March 24, in which this friend of Rhee, Chiang and Dulles openly threatened to spread the war to China, and by MacArthur's crossing of the 38th Parallel March 31.

Following MacArthur's debacle and removal, Malik's proposal found enthusiastic response throughout the world—but not in official Washington circles. Between June 24 and the actual start of the negotiations July 10, virtually every major spokesman of both the Democratic and Republican parties and the top brass deplored the prospect of peace and attempted to throw doubt on the outcome of any talks.

Then, as a condition for opening truce talks, the Washington militarists insisted that military activities would have to continue while the talks were going on.

The Korean commander-in-chief, Gen. Nam Il, proposed on July 10:

"On the basis of mutual agreement, both parties simultaneously order the cessation of hostile military actions of each and every sort. . . . Obviously a cease-fire between the two parties not only can reduce loss of life and property, but is also the first step to put out the flames of war in Korea. . . . At the same time, talks should be conducted immediately on the exchange of prisoners of war, so that prisoners of war of various countries may return home quickly and rejoin their families."

The Washington government's negotiator, Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy, replied on the same day:

"It is understood, of course, that the hostilities will continue in all areas except in those neutral zones agreed upon, until such time as there is an agreement on the terms governing the armistice and until such time as an approved armistice commission is prepared to function." Joy made no mention of prisoner exchange.

First Breakdown

On July 12, the third day of the negotiations, the U. S. militarists failed to show up at Kaesong. They charged that Korean-Chinese armed guards had stopped a convoy proceeding to the conference.

The Korean-Chinese side replied that on July 11 the U. S. negotiators had raised the question of press coverage, and the Koreans and Chinese had agreed to consider it. Prior to agreement, the U. S. militarists tried

(Continued on Page 6)

Koreans Charge Ridgway Blocks Armistice By Refusing Talks

—See Page 3

British Writer Convinced by Evidence of Korea Germ War

"Careful investigation" by neutral scientists of the Korean and Chinese charges of U. S. bacteriological warfare has been urged by the New Statesman & Nation, British weekly. Writing in the journal's April 12 issue, "Critic" declared:

"I have received and rejected several 'appeals to humanity' against the use of bacteriological warfare in Korea and China. . . This week, however, I have become converted to the view that the Chinese and Koreans have a case which deserves careful consideraiton."

The writer referred to the display at an Oslo, Norway, press conference by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Premier of China, of photographs of shells carrying germ-laden insects and "also photographs of these insects alive in the snow, after the shell had burst. . ."

The writer said that "it is certainly disturbing to compare these allegations with the discussions of methods of using such insects in the famous article on bacterial warfare by Rosebury and Kabat in the Journal of Immunology (1947)."

He declared:

"The Chinese allegation is that American specialists have been trying out experiments with plague-infested insects in winter conditions in which there would be normally no epidemics."

The British writer concluded:

"I may only add that I was a complete skeptic, indeed a scoffer, and that now I am convinced only that there is a case for investigation. Since the Chinese rule out the Red Cross as well as all UN organizations, the problem is to find investigators who are both competent and truthful, and who will be believed by the Western public to be competent and truthful. . . ."

India Groups Speed Drive for Big 5 Pact

By JOHN PITTMAN

Dissatisfied with the 2,000,000 signatures to the appeal for a five power pact of peace that have been collected throughout the country, the All-India Peace council has scheduled conferences to speed up the campaign and demonstrate the backing of the people of India for the peoples of Asia and North Africa. The Peace Council received powerful support from the Indian Communist Party, which is currently demanding to be recognized as the official opposition in the newly elected House of the Peopel. The opposition leader will be chosen May 16.

With 37 seats in the Central Assembly and 234 seats in the state assemblies, the Indian Communists are attempting to weld all democratic, pro-peace elements into a United Democratic Front. A meeting in New Delhi on May 13 will launch the countrywide organization. Following a recent tour through Tamilnad in Madras State, P. Ramamurthi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, said: "The democratic forces today are moving faster than at the time of the elections."

In Travancore-Cochin, where popular pressure forced lifting of the ban on the Communists and 32 other people's organizations, the United Left Front is growing stronger.

In West Bengal, the democratic alliance has formed a United Citizens Committee for the elections to the Calcutta Corporation.

Other steps toward unity have been crowned with success in Hyderabad, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh.

The growing democratic unity is also stimulating unity among all the people's organizations, and increasing sections of Socialist Party members are deserting their right-wing leaders and joining the united fronts. In the important agrarian area of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, the movement has already toppled the pro-Nehru government.

Reuters reported April 26 that Madras State is undergoing the worst famine in 75 years, with 70,000,000 people going hungry because of a five-year drought. Women, children and old people are dying of thirst and hunger. . . . In nearby Ceylon an estimated 225,000 Indians have been stricken from the list of eligible voters in the national elections the third week of this month. The Indians have countered with non-violent protest demonstrations which the Ceylonese police are trying to quell. . . . The demand continues to grow in India for return of Goa, the Portuguese colony, and is currently focussing on the visit of the Portuguese minister of overseas territories. . . .

Elsewhere in Asia:

JAPAN: The Yoshida regime, currently attempting to legalize the restoration of the Zaibatsu (multi-millionaire family trusts) and to conscript a generation of Japanese youth for the armed forces, has determined to use the anti-American demonstrations on May 1 as a pretext for pressing through an entire series of fascist bills. Yoshida can rely for this on such war criminals as ex-Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and the revived Japan Reconstruction League, which is seeking to establish a "new" party with "roots among the young people and working masses."

But resistance to the fascist program can easily prove the undoing of Yoshida. Contrary to pro-Washington versions of the May Day demonstrations, they were not restricted to Communists, though Communists were admittedly among the leaders. The anti-American feeling among the Japanese is widespread among all classes. And the denunciation of Yoshida's fascist trend has come from the Labor-Farmer Party, the trade unions, youth and women's organizations as well as from the Communists.

BURMA: Although the U. Nu government was forced by popular demand to refuse inclusion in the plans of Washington's Mutual Security Administration, it double-crossed the people, and is now allowing Wall Street agents to probe resources and lay basis for investment capital. Premier Nu is attempting to build a dyke against the coming flood of popular disillusionment by spurring a state-sponsored revival of Buddhist teachings and practices. Nu regards a huge dose of Buddhism to be a preventive of Communism. In this, he has the support of the Mutual Security Administration's "technicians."

ESLANDE ROBESON

CONNECTICUT PROGRESSIVES LAUNCH CAMPAIGN SUNDAY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 8.—The Peoples Party kicks off its 1952 campaign Sunday, May 11, at 3 p.m. at the Barnum Hotel with former Congressman Vito Marcantonio as the main speaker. The theme of the rally will be the "'52 Peace Platform" of the Progressive Party with which the local party is affiliated.

The meeting, which will be chaired by Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, will also hear Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois, noted author, and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan speaking in behalf of her husband Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party Presidential candidate, now imprisoned for his militant defense of Harry Bridges, West Coast unionist.

Entertainment will be given by Miss Hope Foye, brilliant youth singer, who was victimized by the State Department, which lifted her passport after her recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Congressman Hit for Silence On Rankin Talk

DETROIT, May 8.—Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.) resented to threats of reprisal when Thomas X. Dombrowski, editor of Glos Ludowy, exposed Machrowicz' tolerance of anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi remarks in Congress.

In a open letter, Dombrowski noted that Rep. Rankin had spewed venom about "a little gang of Yids" at the top in Poland and had called for investigation of the "so-called" Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals. Machrowicz is a member of the committee sponsoring the Katyn resolution which was under discussion at the time. The committee's chairman, Rep. Madden, said Rankin was "absolutely correct." Machrowicz said nothing.

Dombrowski called on Machrowicz to take a stand against anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and pro-Nazi remarks, and Machrowicz (while belatedly inserting his disapproval in the Congressional Record, as did Madden) threatened possible court action against the progressive Polish-American editor.

In a reply to Dombrowski, Machrowicz protested he has always been "opposed to the racial discrimination represented by Mr. Rankin."

"I would like to know if you have passed from words to deeds," Dombrowski answered. "Did you rise on the floor of Congress to demand the immediate arrest and punishment of the racist murderers of Mr. and Mrs Harry T. Moore of Mims, Fla., who were active in the fight for a democratic life in the South?

"Have you ever demanded any action on the lynchings and the violations of the rights of the Negro people?

"I would also like to ask you what you have ever done about the disgraceful and rampant discrimination in the restaurants and saloons in Hamtramck, where you were Justice of the Peace for several years . . ."

The General Who Cancels Concert with Nightsticks

Special to the Daily Worker

TRIESTE.

General Winterton is the "Gauleiter" of the Allied (read U. S.) Military Government for Trieste—(the same General who cancelled democratic elections in Trieste in 1951 and has steadfastly refused to permit them since). This is the democratic gentleman who recently called out the police on horseback and on motorcycle, armed with nightsticks and fire-hose, against 50,000 participants at a concert called by Italian nationalists in Trieste. Some 20 people were severely injured, including four critically, and more than 100 people arrested.

The populace of the liberty-loving city of Trieste are aroused over this brutal violation of civil rights, and see in it correctly a danger signal in the growing intimacy between Wall Street and Tito. In fact, protests poured in from all over Italy. Demonstrations were held in Milan, Rome and elsewhere. The USSR added its voice to the protests.

BACKGROUND

To understand these events, it is necessary to go back to the famous elections in Italy in 1948. Remember how the American radio and press whooped it up for the Christian Democrats? How all Italian-Americans were urged to write their relatives in Italy warning them against voting Communist? How the Church in Italy and abroad was mobilized to prevent the peace forces in Italy from winning? The open use of U. S. dollars, and finally, as an election bribe, there was a "Tri-Partite Declaration" by the U. S., France and England, promising to support unification of Trieste with Italy. This last—a sop to Italian nationalism—helped confuse the picture and helped to elect DeGaspari.

But the Tri-Partite declaration on Trieste was only a piece of paper—the same kind of paper as that on which the infamous "Balfour Declaration" on Palestine. In fact, the whole colonial policy of the U. S. today is the same "Divide and Rule" policy of the British ruling class. There is this difference— this is 1952, and their time is running out. . . In Italy the people are preparing to enter into the next election to win for peace; a strike wave is sweeping the country from end to end.

Thus Italy is no longer the reliable satellite of U. S., despite DeGasperi's servility and readiness to sell out his country for a few loans and some front page publicity in Washington.

TITO's ROLE

And so, in 1951-2, Wall Street looks for more reliable tools in Central Europe. And lo!—here is Titto—made to order!

The concert in Trieste which was brutally suppressed by the Allied Military Government had been called by the nationlists to commemorate the phony promise of unification of Trieste with Italy. But even as the AMG cossacks were riding herd on the crowds, Winterton was having a tete-a-tete with Tito spokesmen in his office in what is said to be a "cordial atmosphere."

In other words, the pendulum of the "Divide and Rule" policy has swung, and Tito is now on the receiving end: loans, promises, technical and military assistance, and of course publicity for the gawdy bemedaled fuehrer of Yugoslav "Socialism."

But Trieste is on guard. The thousands who struck a week previous against Winterton's brutal expulsion of Nell Cattonar and her two children from the territory; the dozens of on-the-job actions against lay-offs and for higher wages; the almost unanimous reaction of Triestini to the bloody events of this week indicate that these people will defend their city and its independence: independence from Yugoslav fascism, from Italian Christian "Democracy" and from Gauleiter Winterton, for Trieste's place in a world at peace.

NAACP ASKS U. S. PROBE MISSISSIPPI REGISTRARS

How many bubbles in a bar of soap?

What is due process of law?

If you can't answer these questions, you can't vote in Hattiesburg, Miss. That is, if you are a Negro.

These and similar questions have been asked Negroes attempting to register in Mississippi, according to affidavits of nine Negro citizens transmitted to the Department of Justice through Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel.

The affidavits, by three women and six men, assert that on April 11 when they sought to register they were told by two white women employes of the registrar of voters "that they could not register us but we would have to come back when Mr. Cox, the registrar and county clerk, was there." However, they allege, the women registrars "on other occasions, have been observed registering persons of the white race."

POINT OF ORDER

Investigator

By ALAN MAX

Washington insists it is ready to have the charges of germ warfare investigated. Just like it was ready to have an investigation of tax scandals.

'Atomic Imperialism' Bares Fascist Peril, Says Foster

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

"Atomic Imperialism: The State, Monopoly and the Bomb," (International Publishers, 288 pp., $2.90) by James S. Allen, is by far the most important general work yet written upon the vital subject of atomic energy.

This book deals authoritatively with the adaptation of atomic energy for military and civilian uses and with many other significant aspects of the question.

But the book's greatest value is that it adds a whole new economic-political dimension in the public discussion of this most critical issue.

In this respect the book analyzes most effectively the far-reaching monopolization that has taken place in the production of atomic energy, and particularly the A-bomb.

This is now our largest single industry, as Allen points out. It is supposedly government owned and controlled, but actually it is run by big capitalists and is the source of gigantic profits for the big monopoly groups, Morgan, du-Pont, etc. The author shows elaborately the economic and financial structure of this monopoly and the devious devices by which the companies concerned secure fat profits for themselves from the government.

In this new and swiftly expanding industry, as Allen also demonstrates in complete detail, we have the most complex example of the interlocking of the government and the monopolies—of monopoly state capitalism. It is a fundamental trend of monopoly capital, not only to dominate the government politically, but also to penetrate the state structure and thus to control its operations. The highest expression of this in the United States is precisely the atomic energy industry. Here there is an unprecedented combination of monopoly-political controls, government subsidies, private profits, the militarization of nuclear science, and the autocratic control of the workers.

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In tracing the development of this vast atomic monopoly and its complex tieup with the state, Allen also demonstrates its decisive influence upon U. S. foreign policy.

The book is well named "Atomic Imperialism;" for a decisive pressure in the current drive of Wall Street big business for world mastery comes precisely from the huge aggregation of monopoly capital now involved in the production of atomic energy, or more specifically of A-bombs.

With great clarity and force, Allen lays bare the sinister dangers of fascism and war contained in the national and international schemes and maneuvers of these ultra-monopolists and super-profit grabbers.

He exposes the utter cynicism of the Baruch plan which is simply a bare-faced scheme of the monopolists, to prevent a world peace settlement, to stimulate A-bomb production, and to keep this lethal weapon within the control of aggressive American imperialists.

"Atomic Imperialism" is a "must" book for all those who wish to know about atomic energy and the huge capitalist organization and sinister political considerations involved in its production, and who desire to know the way in which this tremendous new economic-political-military force may be brought under democratic control of the people and made to serve their needs. Allen's book is well worth reading by every worker, by every citizen concerned with the fate of our country and the world.

Canadian Book Union Chooses Jerome Novel

Masses & Mainstream, publishers of the new noved, A Lantern for Jeremy, by V. J. Jerome, has announced that the Canadian Book Union, one of the foremost book clubs of Canada, has selected "Jeremy" as its May choice.

'BOLT FROM BLUE' PLEASES AUDIENCES IN HARLEM

"A Bolt From the Blue," a three-act play by Gertrude Jeanette, sponsored by the Elks Community Theater, 15 W. 126 St. Produced and directed by Maxwell Glanville. Settings by Bill Dormer. Lighting by George Lewis.

CAST

Leona ..... Toni Griffiths
Dr. Mills ..... Charles McCrae
Miss Benton Hermione DuSauzay
Joe Howard ..... Lance Taylor
Helen Mills ..... Delores Tompkins
Alvin Madison ..... Curtis Harry

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

It has been said here before that Harlem is beginning to be the scene of a deep-going theatrical revolution, and "A Bolt From the Blue" is part of that movement.

This play is not on the "magnum opus" level, but the predominantly Negro audience that saw it open Sunday night and attended its preview previously enjoyed its close-to-home theme.

The play tells of a Negro woman (played by Toni Griffiths) who marries a well-to-do doctor (Charles McCrae), and is living happily with their adopted daughter (Delores Tompkins), in Jamaica, Long Island, when along comes Joe Howard, a shady character played by Lance Taylor. It turns out that the doctor's wife is an old friend of Howard's, a woman with a past. The complications are easily imagined.

In this reviewer's opinion, Taylor gave a sloppy performance. But this was largely the director's fault. The role, which was that of a sinister character, was burlesqued by Taylor, and had the audience laughing at situations that were full of tragedy.

In the framework of this play, the prosperous doctor gives with some "hardheaded" advice to his young daughter and her boy friend (played by Curtis Harry) about how a Negro can make his way up in the world if only he would persevere. This is of course the 'American Way of Life' philosophy which has no relation to actual facts and conditions. But the significant thing about "A Bolt From the Blue" is that the playwright was able to handle such so-called "social" issues in the framework of her play, which was basically about a middle class Negro family.

Miss Griffiths is at her best when after her husband has learned about her past, she tells him how she was corrupted when Howard saved her from sleeping on the subway and working as a domestic in the Bronx slave market.

Miss DuSauzay is believable as a patient in Dr. Mills' office; while Delores Tompkins and Curtis Harry turn in good performances as the teen-agers.

This play brings to mind Langston Hughes' opinion that Harlem can have a world famous theater if only its playmakers produce works close and true to the people's experiences.

"A Bolt From the Blue" may not be the experience of the majority of Negroes, but from the comment of the audience it was easily believable as real life and did spring from what could have happened to any Negro family living in jimcrow New York. It runs Sunday through Wednesday.

CHARGE U.S. SEEKS TO KILL BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY

LONDON

George Elvin, secretary of the Association of Cine Technicians, charged at his union's annual convention here: "I believe the Americans would like to see our film industry completely abolished."

All American movies made—including the good, bad and indefferent ones—are sent here and rented to British movie houses at lower prices than British films charge, Elvin said. Profits amount to about 14 million pounds ($39.2) million) a year. All but 1 million pounds ($2.8 million) of this finds its way back to the U. S. in dollars, a financial drain which Britain cannot afford, he said.

On behalf of the ACT general council, Elvin introduced an emergency resolution which singled out Hollywood dumping as one of the causes of the "threatened extinction" of Britain's own film-making industry. The resolution was unanimously indorsed.

Film producer Anthony Asquith, president of the union, cited "appalling" figures to pinpoint the persistent disregard of the law by British theatre owners who failed to show even the small percentage of British films stipulated by Parliament. He told the delegates that only 14 British film studios were at work compared with 22 before the war.

Picket Greek Consul May 15

To help save the life of Tony Ambatielos, general secretary of the Fedeartion of Greek Maritime Unions, and his nine co-defendants, who face a new court-martail in Athens, Greece, May 16, —the Council of Greek-Americans has issued a call to American trade unionists to join a picket line at the offices of the Greek Consul, 6 Ave. and 49 St., before the trial opens.

Ambatielos is now in Corfu prison under sentence of death imposed by a military court in November, 1948. Ambatielos and 10 other maritime union leaders were ordered executed after a three week kangaroo court trial, because they refused to sell out their membership to the anti-labor Greek Government.

Now the Greek Government is again attempting to carry out the executions, which have been prevented by world-wide protests, including UN intervention. They are attempting to do this through new court-martials.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Mostly About M-F-A-L-T

IMPRESSIONS AFTER seeing the first two Cleveland-Yankee games: The Indians are the solidly better team in hitting and pitching and should go on to win it. Their weakest spot is short, where Ray Boone is not steady enough, but every club has weaknesses and Cleveland has the fewest. Luke Easter, who missed a lot of the exhibition season so as to let his healing knee work in gradually, is starting to get into the timing groove. The single and double he stroked against Raschi were the kind of belts that drew "oohs" from the stand. Join his hitting with that of the soon-returning Doby, the slugging of Rosen, the solid upturn of Simpson and Boone, and the .300 or thereabout hitting of Avila and Mitchell. . . . There is no such batting potential left on the Yanks.

However the champs are not so woeful as they have looked. Berra and McDougald will make a difference when they start hitting and Noren will make his weight felt. Don't forget the Big Three of Reynolds, Lopat and Raschi. Vic will get going soon. Morgan, Miller and McDougald make this easily the second best staff. But the big blast of yore is gone. (Al Rosen's 420-foot home run in Wednesday's game was his 8th, which is three more than the entire Yankee team has hit.)

By the way, if Jensen and Wilson clout the Washington Senators into the first division and the Yanks continue to pine for lack of the long ball, will Casey Stengel still be considered a miracle manager? Jackie went two for 17 and was benched. Willie Mays last year went 0 for 21 before he got going. Wilson never got a real chance at all. Bauer and Woodling were known qualities, Hank with his limitations against strong righthanded pitching, Woodling never the consistent long-ball hitter the outfield needs. Bob Cery, on the bench, has never been given the time to untrack. If a team needs the long ball that badly, wouldn't it be worth putting him in there, right or lefthanded pitcher, and sticking with him a while? Isn't there a conservatism in the team's handling now, with the reluctance to throw young Billy Martin in at third and maybe give the Yanks more punch and go?

Just asking. Why should only Dressen get the second and third guess treatment?

•

QUOTES PICKED UP in the Stadium:

Al Lopez—"Those stories about a Stadium 'jinx' gave me a pain. There is no such thing in baseball. We were much too good to keep on losing at the Stadium. . . . We're better this year and that's the answer. Simpson alone makes a great difference. . . ."

Luke Easter—"No, I can't say I'm usually a slow starter, but I sure am one this year! I hit a few good ones in Boston, though, and now that I know my knee is OK I'm not worried. I'll hit. Sure we're better than last year. Got a better bench. Fridley helps the outfield, there's Reiser, Troupe. . . . I'll tell you another thing. Those Yanks are going to miss DiMaggio. I don't care what he hit last year. When you pull a leader like that out of a ball club something's going to hurt. You just have to miss a man like that. Just standing out there made them look like champions. Say, don't forget this Sam Jones. What's that? How fast is he? The fastest, that's how fast. Now I'm not running down any of our pitchers, and we got some fast ones, and Reynolds is fast. I'm just saying when you ask how fast is that Jones that he's the fastest."

Al Rosen—"Yes, it's a good start. I feel that I'm still improving. I haven't been up here so long after all. One little switch—I used to hold my bat way up high while waiting for the pitch. Now my hands are just letter high while I'm waiting if you'll notice. That first position worked perfectly in the minors, where I always hit over .300 so I was hesitant to give it up. However, I'm convinced now that the pitchers are so much better up here that the split second I was losing made all the difference in the world. Last winter I decided to make the change even if it meant losing a little power." (Doesn't seem to be much power lost by his eight homers, three of which have been well over 400 feet, say the Cleveland scribes.)

Any Cleveland player still burned up over Stengel leaving Rosen off the Allstar squad last year even as a reserve. Let's see anyone leave Al off that Allstar team this year!

Larry Doby—"I got a thorough checkup in Cleveland and the doctors said there's nothing serious wrong with my legs. It's feeling better already and I'll be ready soon. I was hitting well too this spring. The doctors thought I had rather tight thigh muscles and suggested longer pre-game warmups to loosen up. So that's what I'll do. . . . Yes, we're going to win it this year! Don't you think we're the best team? Much stronger than last year."

Ray Boone—"Our infield is working together better with last year's experience. Avila and myself are more like a team now on doubleplays, we are more confident and know where to expect to find each other. Yes, I'm hitting much better. Last year was just one of those things, I guess."

Quincy Troupe—"Yes, I played at the Stadium before. With the Cleveland Buckeyes of the Negro League. I'm 31. I feel pretty sure I can hit up here. Yes, it was a surprise to me, I was supposed to go to Indianapolis, but I did pretty well in the camp games and Lopez signed me up. I'm in the best condition I've ever been. Other years I'd let myself get a little fat, you know. . . . I played mostly in Mexico and Cuba and Puerto Rico. When I played in Mexico it was only Mexicans and American Negroes on the teams. Any good enough for the big leagues? I remember one Mexican pitcher who would have won up here, but he wouldn't of wanted to come up here the way things were then. He's too old now. . . ."

Harry Simpson (subject of our interview yesterday—this is his concluding thought which was supposed to end that column)—"The World Series—gosh, that's something to get excited thinking about. But it's a long season. We have to play game by game. Some talk about the soft teams. Any team can beat you any day—they put nine fellows out there who swing the same kind of bats as us and I figure if they're good enough to have come up this far they're good enough to win any single game we play them. . . . But if you ask me, I got to think my team is the best."

•

AL LANNON is a Giant fan, rumor has it, but nonetheless the place you want to be tomorrow night is the big dance at the St. Nicholas Colisee Ballroom sponsored by the Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon.

A CHICAGOAN'S STORY

Oath at The Elbe

(The author of this letter which was sent to all Chicago newspapers is a former GI, now a taxicab driver. As a participant in the historic meeting at the Elbe, he has since worked untiringly in appeals to the United Nations and elsewhere for the fulfillment of the promise of peace.)

On April 23, 1945, a civilian group of 200 old men, women and children, streaming westward, and stopped by the blown bridge over the Elbe at Strehla, had encamped for the night, huddled about the bridgehead. That night the advancing Russians saw light flickering at the bridgehead from a distance. Believing enemy military units were engaged for a stand, they bombarded the bridgehead with artillery.

On the morning of April 25, Lt. Albert Kotzebue's patrol of American infantrymen reached the west bank of the Elbe at Strehla. Upon being hailed by the Russian soldiers on the east bank, the Americans prepared for a crossing. The only means available for the crossing was an old wooden boat moored to the shore. The Elbe, flooded by spring rains, was a swift-running river. To avoid being swept downstream when making their crossing, the Americans moved the boat upstream to be swept by the river into the remains of the bridge jutting out from the east bank. Achieving their objective, the six American infantrymen crossed the Elbe River at noon and were joyously greeted by the Russians.

The greeting took place in the midst of 200 corpses of old men, women and children. After the preliminary greetings, the American and Russian soldiers looked down at the bodies, especially the body of a little girl with blue eyes and long brown hair, at the river's edge.

At this historic moment of the meeting of the armies, all of the soldiers swore that the nations must and would live at peace.

As one of the six American infantrymen to make the boat crossing over the Elbe River seven years ago, I believe I voice the feelings of all of us on this seventh anniversary of the day in history when men met as brothers.

I therefore call upon the nations for a new birth of conciliation and friendship, that the oath sworn on the blood-soaked historic ground at the Elbe River shall be fulfilled, and become an abiding assurance of man's future.

JOSEPH POLOWSKY.

IF YOU haven't seen one yet
Here's a perfect end to Saturday nite . . .
Special Midnite
A. S. PREVUE
Sat., May 10, 12 Midnight
Dancing *Refreshments*
Yugoslav-American Hall
405 W. 41 Street
ASP Members $1.00; Others $1.50 (Tax included)
Only 2 More "PREVUES" left
Fri. May 16; May 23, 8:40 p.m.
Make your reservations now
NY Council ASP, 49 W. 44 St. Mu 7-2161

COURSES BY MAIL

WARSAW (Telepress). — The first department of study by correspondence has been opened in the Mining Institute of Katowice and in Walbrzych in Poland. The department will educate by correspondence technicians for coal, ore and salt mines, following Soviet methods in this form of study.

THE FREDERICK DOUGLASS Educational Center
(Harlem's School for Liberation)
announces its new term
BEGINNING MAY 12, 1952
(8 Session Term)
Registration now going on all this week
CLASSES IN
Introduction to Marxism • Political Economy • Marxism and the Negro Question • The History of the Negro People • Public Speaking for Progressives • The Puerto Rican Question • The Woman Question
The Negro People and the Labor Movement
and a dozen other courses
Fee for most courses is $5.00 for 8 session term
Registration hours: 6:30 to 9:30 p. m. daily
For catalog and schedule, write or call
Frederick Douglass Educational Center
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ALL HANDS! *Let's*
"SMASH THE Smith Act FRAMEUPS"
***Maritime's Gala* DANCE**
EARL ROBINSON LILL GOODMAN
LEON BIBBS OTIS McRAE'S *Orchestra*
Saturday Evening, May 10th
GOLDEN BALLROOM
ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, 53 W. 66th Street
Adm. $1.00 advance (tax incl.), $1.50 at door
Tickets at: 44th St. Bookfair, Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., and Comm. Headquarters
Ausp'ces:
Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon, Room 545, 799 Bway., N.Y.C. 3

Gov't Still Hunts Man Already Dead 10 Years

LOS ANGELES, May 8.—The Justice Department's Immigration Service, hellbent on harassment of the foreign born, is now demanding information on the "immigration status" of a man 10 years dead.

The demand was made in a letter to Mrs. Ida Brogin Robinson,, widow of Morris Brogin. The letter demanded not only information on Brogin's "immigration status," but his alien registration card and all other available information as well.

An attorney for the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born telephoned immigration officials and was told they know Brogin is dead. But they think the information would come in handy anyway.

Immigration officials kept up their intimidation of Mexican nationals with the arrest of Julio Carillo Dominguez, on charges of illegal entry.

Dominguez was turned over to the Immigration Service by police who had arrested him on "suspicion of burglary." He was held 72 hours without a hearing, and the charges were dropped, but not before the Immigration Service was notified.

Dominguez, a member of AFL Laborers Local 507, lives here under a "suspension of deportation" certificate.

Pettis Perry

(Continued From Page 5)

to the whole progressive camp. It can and must be met.

The pamphlet by Pettis Perry is a major contribution toward realizing this objective. It merits the broadest distribution and study not alone in the ranks of advanced and forward-striving men and women, but among working people generally in every sphere of American life. Effective distribution of this phamphlet, and extensive discussions of its content, will enhance the clarity so vitally essential to develop concrete activities toward this end.

Earl Robinson To Sing Old Sea Chanties Saturday

Earl Robinson will do a program of old sea chanties and songs of the organizing days on the waterfront this Saturday night at the St. Nicholas Arena Golden Ballroom, 53 W. 66 St. at the dance sponsored by the Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon.

Hits Firing of Worker For Wife's Peace Action

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—The dismissal by the U. S. Army of a civilian employe at the Jeffersonville Quatermaster Depot because of his wife's peace activities marks a "new and dangerous chapter in the records of our current hysteria," the Louisville Courier-Journal charged editorially here.

The editorial, in the April 21 issue, was headed "Guilt by Association Closes In On Us" and referred to the firing of Frank Grzelak, 60-year-old World War I veteran, because his wife, Josephine, 51, helped organize the American Peace Crusade chapters here.

While the editorial disparaged as "hysterical" the peace activities of Mrs. Grzelak, (whose two sons fought in World War II with one wounded and imprisoned by the Nazi), it readily acknowledged "her American right to free speech and her own beliefs."

The paper charged that Grzelak is being "hounded" and punished "for not deserting" his wife, despite the fact that the Army board recommending his ouster admits that there "exists no reasonable doubt as to his loyalty to the U. S."

The Courier-Journal also declared:

"There are deeply disturbing overtones to the case of the Quartermaster Depot employe who has been dismissed from his job because his wife is a member of the Progressive Party.

"No American court of law or appeals could for one moment countenance such a judgment as the loyalty board handed down. Unfortunately this growing body of judgments outside the law cannot be appealed to the courts but must be carried to other loyalty boards. The present case will be appealed to Washington where, possibly, the decision of the regional board may be upset. Should it be upheld, the security procedures which are growing up amongst us without legal precedent or sanction will have entered a new and dangerous chapter in the record of our current hysteria."

McGranery Is Unfit Declare Phila. Lawyers

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has been urged to reject James P. McGranery as U. S. Attorney General on grounds that he has shown "ignorance" of the law and "arrogance" as a Federal Judge, it was disclosed today.

Thomas D. McBride, prominent Philadelphia lawyer, told the committee yesterday that McGranery "terrified" attorneys in his court and has "in a sense, intimidated some of his other judges."

"I have seen his arrogance grow, backed up by a complete lack of learning, complete disinterest in the law," he said.

Philadelphia District Attorney Richardson Dilworth told newsmen yesterday he also urged the committee to disapprove McGranery.

"He has no legal background and is nothing more than a small time ward politician," Dilworth said. "He is one of the worst judges I have ever seen."

Rally for Peace—ALP Garden Meeting, May 13.

Smith Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

abhors the use of the injunction in labor disputes" that it will continue to fight "that outrageous device." He stressed that use of the injunction against labor, as provided in the Smith Bill, would "infuriate the labor organization involved as a red flag infuriates a bull."

The Smith Bill, he declared, "withdraws from organized labor the one economic weapon on which its whole existence depends, and requires its union members, against their will . . . to continue to work for an employer against whom they might have a most justifiable grievance.

"Even in seizure the bill assures that the employer will be hurt as litle as possible and the union as much as possible . . . under the receivership the employer is assured of business and profits as usual . . . as a crowning blow to the cause of labor the bill provides that the status quo under the receivership shall continue indefinitely, which, in practical terms, means until agreement is reached on the employer's terms."

CIO STATEMENT

The CIO in its prepared statement declared it is "completely opposed to each and every provision of this bill. The bill is designed, first, to break strikes and, second, to break unions . . . by ruining them financially and by turning them over to the direction and control of government administrators.

"This bill does not represent a genuine attempt to find a solution for the difficult problem of handling labor disputes during a period of national emergencies, but is rather a nefarious scheme to use that problem as a pretext for destroying labor unions."

The use of labor injunctions, outlawed by the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932, was restored to a considerable degree by the Taft-Hartley Act, the CIO said.

"This bill, however," the statement continued, "would go much farther even than Taft-Hartley in providing for the use of injunctions against unions. It would, for the first time in history, provide for a government-secured perpetual injunction to compel workers to continue to work forever under frozen wages and working conditions."

Perceiving the determination of Vinson to railroad the bill through so quickly, some labor officials expressed privately the defeatist attitude that labor must rely on Senate action to stop this anti-labor bill. But previous experience on the legislative front has shown that the Senate is just as unreliable as the House on labor issues, especially in a period of artificial crisis and synthetic "national emergency" and that, unless labor takes united action immediately to block the Smith bill; the corporation drive to smash the trade unions will chalk up a victory of disastrous consequences to American workers.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

PREVUE the summer's fun with a contribution of only 50c at Nature Friend's night club. Folk and social dancing entertainment, refreshments. Joe Kammerman, M.C. Friday, May 9th at 9 p.m. at the Yugoslav American Home, 405 W. 41 st. (Upstairs Gym.)

MILTON HOWARD speaks on "Which Path For Germany?" An open forum, short movie, admission free. bring your friends and your questions. Mrs. Solomon, 420 W. 206 St. Auspices Inwood Freedom of the Press Assn

CLUB CINEMA presents "All My Sons" with Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster. Aruthur Miller's critics award play. Two showings starting 8:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Social from 10. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1.00 for members; $1.25 for non-members.

Tomorrow Manhattan

THE VILLAGE LaGuard'a Club, American Labor Party invites you to join us in honoring Molly Tallentire, our beloved and devoted secretary, Saturday, May 10, 1952, 9 p.m. and on. At the Upshure Music Studio 647 Broadway (Just above Bleecker) N. Y. C. Entertainment, Song and Dance, Refreshments; Contribution $1.

ALL HANDS! "Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials." Dance to Otis MacRae's Orchestra, be entertained by Earl Robinson, Lill Goodman and Leon Bibb. Sat., May 10. Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 66th St. Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon. Room 545, 799 Broadway, tixs available to commitee office at following bookshops: Bookfair at 44th St., Jeff Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave., Workers' Bookshop, 50 E. 12th St.

N.Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra, Samuel Firstman Conductor, featuring Haydn "Symphony No. 94," numbers by Moussorgsky, Bizet, Brahms and others. Soloist: Leon Lishner, bassbaritone, in selection of Arias, Yiddish folk songs, Negro spirituals and sraeli songs. Saturday, May 10th, 8:30 p.m. Town Hall 43rd st. bet. Broadway and Sixth Ave. Tickets $1.00 to $1.75 at box office.

TCHAIKOWSKY Club celebrates Mother's Day. Saturday, May 10, 8:30. Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St. David Tulchinof opera baritone; film in Technicolor; Dance Orchestra, Social, buffet. Contr. $1.00.

CLUB CINEMA presents "All My Sons," with Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster, Arthur Miller's critics award play. Three showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10. 430 Sixth Ave. (near 9 St.) $1.00 for members $1.25 non-members.

Tomorrow Bronx

SPRING FESTIVAL May 10, 8:30 p.m. ALP. One E. Fordham Rd. C. Belfrage will speak on "Germany and the Prospects for Peace." Dancing, entertainment, refreshments free. Sub. $1.00. Ausp.: Upper West Bronx Comm. of American Soviet Friendship.

Sunday Manhattan

SUNDAY AFTERNOON May 11 at 3:30 p.m. the Frederick Douglass Educational Center presents a Forum, "Readings from the Poetry of the Negro People." With Josephine Tomlinson, Willard Moore and Abner Berry. At 124 W. 124 St. (near Lenox Ave.) Subs 50c.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "How the Arts Reflect Reality," based on important principles set forth in a recent Soviet article. Speakers: Sidney Finkelstein on music and painting; Yvonne Gregory on literature. Chairman: Joe Nahem. Sunday, May 11 at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1.00 (once-half price for students.) At the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16 St.) N.Y.C.

CLUB CINEMA presents "All My Sons," with Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster. Arthur Miller's critics award play. Two showings starting 8:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Social from 10. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1.00 for members; $1.25 for non-members.

500 Manhattanville Tenants Fill City Hall

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Daily Worker

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'16' Charge Budenz Committed Perjury In 6 Proceedings

By HARRY RAYMOND

A charge that government witness Louis F. Budenz had committed perjury when he testified in six earlier proceedings was made yesterday by defense attorney Frank Serri in the trial of the 16 New York Communists.

Serri made the charge as he cross-examined Budenz during the afternoon session of the trial on the latter's testimony in the 1947 John Santo deportation hearing.

Serri read the Santo hearing testimony in which Budenz refused to answer questions put by Santo's attorney Harry Sacher concerning the use of a false name when he registered May 4, 1930 in the Hotel Great Northern here with a woman named Louise Gahen.

At that time Budenz said that to answer the questions put to him by Sacher or to identify 16 letters he sent to Miss Gahen would "tend to incriminate me."

Sacher at that time charged Budenz was attempting to cover up a violation of the Mann White Slave Act. Assistant Prosecutor Roy M. Cohn and David Marks were on their feet constantly shouting their objections as Seri prodded the witness with questions.

Serri reminded Budenz that subsequent to the Santo hearing he changed his testimony concerning the Gahen letters at the trial of the CIO leader Harold Christofel, at a hearing in Honolulu, at the 1949 Smith Act trial in the International Workers Order case and finally last month before the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington.

In these hearings, Serri claimed, Budenz said he did not recognize the Gahen letters when they were first shown to him, whereas the record of the Santo proceedings revealed that he clearly recognized them.

Serri read Budenz's explanation of the Gahen letters from the Christofel trial record. It quoted Budenz as saying: "I thought it was a frameup. I made a mistake, I did not recognize those letters."

Serri asked the witness: "You did not make that explanation at the Santo trial."

Budenz replied lamely: "I didn't know I had the availability to answer."

"Was there any power that kept

(Continued on Page 6)

Attendance at Smith Act Trial Rises Sharply

The largest crowd of the current thought-control trial attended the session yesterday, following the plea of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference for observers to act as a lay jury representing the public.

Among attending were Minneola Ingersoll, co-chairman of the Kings County American Labor Party; Charles Hendley, former president of the Teachers Union; Howard Fast, and Israel Amter, veteran Communist leader whose case was severed from those on trial.

In addition, hundreds of rank and file trade union members, painters, furriers, marine workers, garment workers and other trades filled the large courtroom.

AFL, CIO Tell House Smith Bill Aims to Destroy Labor Unions

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, May 8.—AFL president William Green today denounced the Smith bill, which proposes Government seizure of unions during "national emergency" strikes. Green declared the bill was a "shocking proposal." Green's statement was read today to the House Armed Services Committee by Herbert Thatcher, AFL attorney.

The CIO, in a statement prepared for delivery today by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, also assailed the bill, declaring the measure was "as viciously anti-labor a bill as ever been introduced in Congress" and is designed "first, to break strikes, and second, to break unions."

The bill, introduced last week by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va), would empower the government to seize the property of any striking union if the President or Congress finds it "imperils national defense," and to place the union under a government "receivership." The bill would also nullify the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act in such cases.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D-Ga) of the House committee which heard testimony on the bill, seemed extremely unimpressed by the opposition of the major labor organizations, and indicated he would rush the measure to the House floor within a week.

Committee members with only a few exceptions revealed strong support for the bill.

Thatcher in contrast to the vigorous opposition expressed in Green's prepared statement, responded to questions of committee members in such a way as to suggest he was willing to work with the committee to "improve" the bill.

Vinson, for example, offered amendments to allow consideration of wage increases while strike-threatened industries were under court receivership. He also suggested that management be required to make monthly disclosures of its profits.

Thatcher, said these changes would be "helpful."

This apparently irritated Rep. William Green (D-Pa), one of the few committee members fighting the bill, and he threw a blunt question at Thatcher for the purpose of making the AFL position clear.

"What would this bill do to collective bargaining?" asked Rep. Green.

"It would stultify collective bargaining," replied Thatcher. "I can't think of anything which would do more to stultify collective bargaining."

After hearing the AFL witness, Vinson recessed the committee until tomorrow, at which time Curran was told he could testify.

The Curran testimony, however, was released to the press.

A member of Vinson's staff said the committee has scheduled no hearings following delivery of the CIO testimony.

AFL president Green's statement said:

"In all my years of service as AFL president I have seldom seen a more shocking proposal than that contained in the Smith Bill."

He said that labor "so deeply

(Continued on Page 8)

The Meaning of Steel Seizure

By William Z. Foster

—See Page 3

Strike at Ford's Axle Plant

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, May 8.—Axle Building workers in the Ford Rouge plant struck today against speedup. At 6:45 a.m. this morning the workers went fishing on the banks of the River Rouge which flows past the plant. The speedup beef is that on the cone automatic machine jobs, where two men were running four machines turning out 800 pieces, the company today ordered one man to run four machines and turn out 1,600 pieces. This threatened over 70 workers with layoffs.

On the gear job that came from the motor building an increase in production of 300 pieces a shift was ordered on each machine, which would lay off 200 workers.

The company says these changes are permitted by the Reuther five-year contract.

All told, the speedups being initiated in the Axle building would mean that one-fourth of the 1,700 workers employed would be ousted from their jobs, since the Reuther administrators took over the building last week and removed Alex Simeon, elected building chairman.

The strike against speedup is spreading from department to department in the Axle building. Late this afternoon a mass meeting of all Axle workers was held outside the plant despite the orders of Reuther and his administrator that the workers must return and turn out the new production the company asked for.

9-Month Record of Truce Sabotage

By JOHN PJITTMAN

The record of the Korean truce negotiations refutes the arguments with which President Truman and General Ridway on Wednesday tried to justify the Washington militarists' latest move to sabotage the negotiations.

The record reveals that, contrary to Truman's statement that the generals "in good faith and in a sincere desire to find a basis for a peaceful settlement, began armistice talks with the Communists in Korea," the Washington government and its generals sabotaged the negotiations throughout, producing one breakdown after the other.

The record reveals that every renewal of the negotiations after a breakdown was brought about by the initiative of the Koreans and Chinese, generally with a concession to the American militarists.

Here is the record:

Pre-Negotiations Sabotage

Prior to the June 23, 1951, proposal for truce negotiations which Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik broadcast over the UN radio, efforts of the world peace movement were compelling a majority in the UN to swing toward a peace move, as reflected in the activities of India's Nehru and Israel's Abba Eden.

These efforts were short-circuited by MacArthur's provocative truce offer of March 24, in which this friend of Rhee, Chiang and Dulles openly threatened to spread the war to China, and by MacArthur's crossing of the 38th Parallel March 31.

Following MacArthur's debacle and removal, Malik's proposal found enthusiastic response throughout the world—but not in official Washington circles. Between June 24 and the actual start of the negotiations July 10, virtually every major spokesman of both the Democratic and Republican parties and the top brass deplored the prospect of peace and attempted to throw doubt on the outcome of any talks.

Then, as a condition for opening truce talks, the Washington militarists insisted that military activities would have to continue while the talks were going on.

The Korean commander-in-chief, Gen. Nam Il, proposed on July 10:

"On the basis of mutual agreement, both parties simultaneously order the cessation of hostile military actions of each and every sort. . . . Obviously a cease-fire between the two parties not only can reduce loss of life and property, but is also the first step to put out the flames of war in Korea. . . . At the same time, talks should be conducted immediately on the exchange of prisoners of war, so that prisoners of war of various countries may return home quickly and rejoin their families."

The Washington government's negotiator, Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy, replied on the same day:

"It is understood, of course, that the hostilities will continue in all areas except in those neutral zones agreed upon, until such time as there is an agreement on the terms governing the armistice and until such time as an approved armistice commission is prepared to function." Joy made no mention of prisoner exchange.

First Breakdown

On July 12, the third day of the negotiations, the U. S. militarists failed to show up at Kaesong. They charged that Korean-Chinese armed guards had stopped a convoy proceeding to the conference.

The Korean-Chinese side replied that on July 11 the U. S. negotiators had raised the question of press coverage, and the Koreans and Chinese had agreed to consider it. Prior to agreement, the U. S. militarists tried

(Continued on Page 6)

Koreans Charge Ridgway Blocks Armistice By Refusing Talks

— See Page 3

British Writer Convinced by Evidence of Korea Germ War

"Careful investigation" by neutral scientists of the Korean and Chinese charges of U. S. bacteriological warfare has been urged by the New Statesman & Nation, British weekly. Writing in the journal's April 12 issue, "Critic" declared:

"I have received and rejected several 'appeals to humanity' against the use of bacteriological warfare in Korea and China. . . This week, however, I have become converted to the view that the Chinese and Koreans have a case which deserves careful consideraiton."

The writer referred to the display at an Oslo, Norway, press conference by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Premier of China, of photographs of shells carrying germ-laden insects and "also photographs of these insects alive in the snow, after the shell had burst. . ."

The writer said that "it is certainly disturbing to compare these allegations with the discussions of methods of using such insects in the famous article on bacterial warfare by Rosebury and Kabat in the Journal of Immunology (1947)."

He declared:

"The Chinese allegation is that American specialists have been trying out experiments with plague-infested insects in winter conditions in which there would be normally no epidemics."

The British writer concluded:

"I may only add that I was a complete skeptic, indeed a scoffer, and that now I am convinced only that there is a case for investigation. Since the Chinese rule out the Red Cross as well as all UN organizations, the problem is to find investigators who are both competent and truthful, and who will be believed by the Western public to be competent and truthful. . . ."

India Groups Speed Drive for Big 5 Pact

By JOHN PITTMAN

Dissatisfied with the 2,000,000 signatures to the appeal for a five power pact of peace that have been collected throughout the country, the All-India Peace council has scheduled conferences to speed up the campaign and demonstrate the backing of the people of India for the peoples of Asia and North Africa. The Peace Council received powerful support from the Indian Communist Party, which is currently demanding to be recognized as the official opposition in the newly elected House of the Peopel. The opposition leader will be chosen May 16.

With 37 seats in the Central Assembly and 234 seats in the state assemblies, the Indian Communists are attempting to weld all democratic, pro-peace elements into a United Democratic Front. A meeting in New Delhi on May 13 will launch the countrywide organization. Following a recent tour through Tamilnad in Madras State, P. Ramamurthi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, said: "The democratic forces today are moving faster than at the time of the elections."

In Travancore-Cochin, where popular pressure forced lifting of the ban on the Communists and 32 other people's organizations, the United Left Front is growing stronger.

In West Bengal, the democratic alliance has formed a United Citizens Committee for the elections to the Calcutta Corporation.

Other steps toward unity have been crowned with success in Hyderabad, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh.

The growing democratic unity is also stimulating unity among all the people's organizations, and increasing sections of Socialist Party members are deserting their right-wing leaders and joining the united fronts. In the important agrarian area of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, the movement has already toppled the pro-Nehru government.

Reuters reported April 26 that Madras State is undergoing the worst famine in 75 years, with 70,000,000 people going hungry because of a five-year drought. Women, children and old people are dying of thirst and hunger. . . . In nearby Ceylon an estimated 225,000 Indians have been stricken from the list of eligible voters in the national elections the third week of this month. The Indians have countered with non-violent protest demonstrations which the Ceylonese police are trying to quell. . . . The demand continues to grow in India for return of Goa, the Portuguese colony, and is currently focussing on the visit of the Portuguese minister of overseas territories. . . .

Elsewhere in Asia:

JAPAN: The Yoshida regime, currently attempting to legalize the restoration of the Zaibatsu (multi-millionaire family trusts) and to conscript a generation of Japanese youth for the armed forces, has determined to use the anti-American demonstrations on May 1 as a pretext for pressing through an entire series of fascist bills. Yoshida can rely for this on such war criminals as ex-Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and the revived Japan Reconstruction League, which is seeking to establish a "new" party with "roots among the young people and working masses."

But resistance to the fascist program can easily prove the undoing of Yoshida. Contrary to pro-Washington versions of the May Day demonstrations, they were not restricted to Communists, though Communists were admittedly among the leaders. The anti-American feeling among the Japanese is widespread among all classes. And the denunciation of Yoshida's fascist trend has come from the Labor-Farmer Party, the trade unions, youth and women's organizations as well as from the Communists.

BURMA: Although the U. Nu government was forced by popular demand to refuse inclusion in the plans of Washington's Mutual Security Administration, it double-crossed the people, and is now allowing Wall Street agents to probe resources and lay basis for investment capital. Premier Nu is attempting to build a dyke against the coming flood of popular disillusionment by spurring a state-sponsored revival of Buddhist teachings and practices. Nu regards a huge dose of Buddhism to be a preventive of Communism. In this, he has the support of the Mutual Security Administration's "technicians."

ESLANDE ROBESON

CONNECTICUT PROGRESSIVES LAUNCH CAMPAIGN SUNDAY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 8.—The Peoples Party kicks off its 1952 campaign Sunday, May 11, at 3 p.m. at the Barnum Hotel with former Congressman Vito Marcantonio as the main speaker. The theme of the rally will be the "'52 Peace Platform" of the Progressive Party with which the local party is affiliated.

The meeting, which will be chaired by Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, will also hear Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois, noted author, and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan speaking in behalf of her husband Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party Presidential candidate, now imprisoned for his militant defense of Harry Bridges, West Coast unionist.

Entertainment will be given by Miss Hope Foye, brilliant youth singer, who was victimized by the State Department, which lifted her passport after her recent visit to the Soviet Union.

Congressman Hit for Silence On Rankin Talk

DETROIT, May 8.—Rep. Thadaeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich.) resorted to threats of reprisal when Thomas X. Dombrowski, editor of Glos Ludowy, exposed Machrowicz' tolerance of anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi remarks in Congress.

In a open letter, Dombrowski noted that Rep. Rankin had spewed venom about "a little gang of Yids" at the top in Poland and had called for investigation of the "so-called" Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals. Machrowicz is a member of the committee sponsoring the Katyn resolution which was under discussion at the time. The committee's chairman, Rep. Madden, said Rankin was "absolutely correct." Machrowicz said nothing.

Dombrowski called on Machrowicz to take a stand against anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and pro-Nazi remarks, and Machrowicz (while belatedly inserting his disapproval in the Congressional Record, as did Madden) threatened possible court action against the progressive Polish-American editor.

In a reply to Dombrowski, Machrowicz protested he has always been "opposed to the racial discrimination represented by Mr. Rankin."

"I would like to know if you have passed from words to deeds," Dombrowski answered. "Did you rise on the floor of Congress to demand the immediate arrest and punishment of the racist murderers of Mr. and Mrs Harry T. Moore of Mims, Fla., who were active in the fight for a democratic life in the South?

"Have you ever demanded any action on the lynchings and the violations of the rights of the Negro people?

"I would also like to ask you what you have ever done about the disgraceful and rampant discrimination in the restaurants and saloons in Hamtramck, where you were Justice of the Peace for several years . . ."

The General Who Cancels Concert with Nightsticks

Special to the Daily Worker

TRIESTE.

General Winterton is the "Gauleiter" of the Allied (read U. S.) Military Government for Trieste—(the same General who cancelled democratic elections in Trieste in 1951 and has steadfastly refused to permit them since). This is the democratic gentleman who recently called out the police on horseback and on motorcycle, armed with nightsticks and fire-hose, against 50,000 participants at a concert called by Italian nationalists in Trieste. Some 20 people were severely injured, including four critically, and more than 100 people arrested.

The populace of the liberty-loving city of Trieste are aroused over this brutal violation of civil rights, and see in it correctly a danger signal in the growing intimacy between Wall Street and Tito. In fact, protests poured in from all over Italy. Demonstrations were held in Milan, Rome and elsewhere. The USSR added its voice to the protests.

BACKGROUND

To understand these events, it is necessary to go back to the famous elections in Italy in 1948. Remember how the American radio and press whooped it up for the Christian Democrats? How all Italian-Americans were urged to write their relatives in Italy warning them against voting Communist? How the Church in Italy and abroad was mobilized to prevent the peace forces in Italy from winning? The open use of U. S. dollars, and finally, as an election bribe there was a "Tri-Partite Declaration" by the U. S., France and England, promising to support unification of Trieste with Italy. This last—a sop to Italian nationalism—helped confuse the picture and helped to elect DeGaspari.

But the Tri-Partite declaration on Trieste was only a piece of paper—the same kind of paper as that on which the infamous "Balfour Declaration" on Palestine. In fact, the whole colonial policy of the U. S. today is the same "Divide and Rule" policy of the British ruling class. There is this difference— this is 1952, and their time is running out. . . In Italy the people are preparing to enter into the next election to win for peace; a strike wave is sweeping the country from end to end.

Thus Italy is no longer the reliable satellite of U. S., despite DeGasperi's servility and readiness to sell out his country for a few loans and some front page publicity in Washington.

TITO's ROLE

And so, in 1951-2, Wall Street looks for more reliable tools in Central Europe. And lo!—here is Titto—made to order!

The concert in Trieste which was brutally suppressed by the Allied Military Government had been called by the nationlists to commemorate the phony promise of unification of Trieste with Italy. But even as the AMG cossacks were riding herd on the crowds, Winterton was having a tete-a-tete with Tito spokesmen in his office in what is said to be a "cordial atmosphere."

In other words, the pendulum of the "Divide and Rule" policy has swung, and Tito is now on the receiving end: loans, promises, technical and military assistance, and of course publicity for the gawdy bemedaled fuehrer of Yugoslav "Socialism."

But Trieste is on guard. The thousands who struck a week previous against Winterton's brutal expulsion of Nell Cattonar and her two children from the territory; the dozens of on-the-job actions against lay-offs and for higher wages; the almost unanimous reaction of Triestini to the bloody events of this week indicate that these people will defend their city and its independence: independence from Yugoslav fascism, from Italian Christian "Democracy" and from Gauleiter Winterton, for Trieste's place in a world at peace.

NAACP ASKS U. S. PROBE MISSISSIPPI REGISTRARS

How many bubbles in a bar of soap?

What is due process of law?

If you can't answer these questions, you can't vote in Hattiesburg, Miss. That is, if you are a Negro.

These and similar questions have been asked Negroes attempting to register in Mississippi, according to affidavits of nine Negro citizens transmitted to the Department of Justice through Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel.

The affidavits, by three women and six men, assert that on April 11 when they sought to register they were told by two white women employes of the registrar of voters "that they could not register us but we would have to come back when Mr. Cox, the registrar and county clerk, was there." However, they allege, the women registrars "on other occasions, have been observed registering persons of the white race."

POINT OF ORDER

Investigator

By ALAN MAX

Washington insists it is ready to have the charges of germ warfare investigated. Just like it was ready to have an investigation of tax scandals.

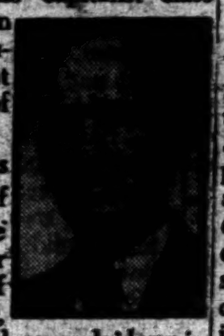
AMERICAN LABOR AND THE STEEL STRUGGLE: 4

The Meaning of Steel Seizure

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

(Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, was the leader of the great steel strike of 1919.)

The leaders of the steel workers' union, and others, are telling the workers that the seizure of the steel industry by President Truman was a big gesture in their behalf. But this is not the case. Truman is the chief political representative of the capitalist class and his action was in the interest of that class, not of the workers.



In taking his drastic step of putting the plants under the control of the government, the President had several ideas in mind, the least of which was the welfare of the men who operate the mills. Truman's political stock-in-trade is promises for the workers and real concessions to the employers.

First of all, the President, by his drastic step, sought to keep the steel industry in uninterrupted operation, in order to continue the continuous flow of munitions production for the Korean war and for the general arms race.

Neither of these purposes is in the interest of the people. For it is a well-known fact that the great masses of the American people have repeatedly characterized the war in Korea as "utterly useless," and they have also displayed a marked reluctance to support the present plan to super-militarize the U. S. and capitalist Europe. This means that Truman's chief motive in taking over the steel plants was not to further the well-being of the workers, but to keep them tied to Wall Street's plans of war and world conquest.

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ANOTHER BASIC motive of Truman in taking over the mills was to prevent the workers winning a real victory, as they could do, by striking. Such a victory would have had electrifying effects far and wide among workers generally. It would have stimulated vast numbers of them into pressing their wage demands actively. Nothing is more terrifying to employers than such a broad-sweeping wave of militancy among the workers. In moving to prevent the swift growth of fighting spirit in the working class Mr. Truman, therefore, was conserving the basic interests of the employers.

Then, again, Truman, in seizing the industry, had in mind grabbing for the Democratic Party all possible credit among the masses for getting the steel workers a wage increase, which they were winning anyway by the strength of their powerful union. The Democratic Party, largely discredited among the masses and facing a most difficult Presidential election, is badly in need of such prestige.

The strengthening of this capitalist party, one of the pillars of the reactionary two-party system, is of precisely zero value to the working class in general and the steel workers in particular. Truman's itch for credit among the workers explains why he did not use the hated Taft-Hartley law in breaking the steel strike. He wants to give plant seizures more a pseudo-labor character.

Obviously the steel workers have been seriously handicapped by the government's seizure of the plants. They have been denied the right to use their greatest weapon, their economic power, which would be particularly effective at the present time. This definitely strengthens vastly the bargaining position of the steel barons.

The day will surely come when, in the course of the struggle, the workers will move to nationalize this great industry; but that will be a very different proposition than Mr. Truman's formal taking over of the plants, with the bosses left in complete control and the workers placed at the mercy of corrupt politicians and judges.

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BUT IF the steel seizure was in the interests of the capitalists, why, it may be asked, are they making such an outcry against it, shouting Socialism and threatening to impeach the President? The main answer to this question is plain enough. The big monopolists welcomed, at the time, the repeated seizures of the railroads and the coal industry to break strikes, making no complaints. If they are kicking now it is not because the government in breaking the steel strike, took formal control of their plants, but because it has not seen fit to grant in full their extravagant demands for increased steel prices.

The assertion of the government that it maintains firm price control is a fake. Its real policy is to cultivate a gradual inflation, as part of its plan of throwing the war armaments costs upon the masses. Nevertheless, while ready to give the steel owners a very high increase of $3 to $5 a ton, the government cannot (not yet, at least) accept the galloping inflation implied in the $12 increase arrogantly demanded by the steel barons. This is the fly in the steel owners' ointment and it is why they are emitting their wild outcries that the world is about to come to an end.

The capitalist reactionaries in general are attempting to turn this whole situation to their advantage by crying out that it is Socialism. And their Republican agents are undertaking to exploit it for par-

(Continued on Page 6)

Connecticut Reaches 90% of Quota

Those sturdy supporters of the Daily Worker in Connecticut came through yesterday with another $300, to bring them up to $1,800 in The Worker fund campaign for $100,000.

This is 90 percent of the $2,000 goal they have set themselves.

Organized state readers' groups in Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, have as yet sent no money at all.

We have received numerous contributions from individual readers, but with less than a week to go before the scheduled May 15 deadline we have yet to hear from these state groups. Keep the individual contributions rolling, but let's also get those pledges from the Freedom of the Press bodies.

'From a Mother on Mother's Day'

A pleasant, motherly-looking woman came into our business office yesterday, offered $150, and asked that it be noted as a contribution "from a mother on Mother's Day."

"Continue your good work," she said quietly as she accepted her receipt.

Mother's Day is this Sunday. We will be open for business tomorrow morning and Monday to receive other Mother's Day gifts. And then there are the mails. . . .

500 Manhattanville Tenants Demand Impy Halt Evictions

By MICHAEL SINGER

More than 500 Negro, Puerto Rican, Irish and other Manhattanville tenants yesterday defied police force, Dixiecrat threats and arrogant gag rule in a demonstration at the Board of Estimate against a proposed high-rent luxury "cooperative" on their site. Mayor Impellitteri, with the Board and City Council President Rudolph Halley (Liberal) looking on approvingly, ordered the jammed chamber cleared, directed police to physically eject three tenant leaders, and shouted at Negro spokesman, including a GI assigned to Korea, to "sit down or get out."

The demonstration, one of the most militant and united seen in City Hall in the memory of the oldest reporter, rocked the chamber immediately after the Board had voted to send the proposed $20-a-room "slum clearance" program to Washington where it will get swift approval. The sanction would doom move than 3000 families living between 123 and 125 Sts. from Broadway to Moningside Avenues into "walled-in Harlem ghettos," over-priced apartments which they can't afford and the bitter hardships of homelessness, forced family separations and doubled occupancies.

When Impellitteri sought to appease the embattled tenants with a promise of a "full hearing" at some later date—an obvious phony stall—the Board of Estimate room shook with indignant protests.

A Negro tenant, Mrs. Barbara Smith, whose GI husband—soon to be sent to Korea—sat by her side, leaped to her fee. "We don't want any reports from Washington, we want our homes. Is my husband going to war for the right to be evicted? We're here to defend our lives, our homes and our children. We won't let you shove that down our throats."

The jammed hall shook with applause. Then the storm broke. From every section of the chamber Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Irish, German, Chinese, Japanese, Jewish, Greek and Polish residents of Manhattanville rose to their feet.

"Where are we going to live?" Mrs. Pedro J. Qlinones of 523 W. 123 St. demanded to know.

"We have already made our decision," Impellitteri shouted.

"We still can vote," a chorus of voices retorted.

Pedro Ruiz of 523 W. 124 St. held up a large placard on which were posted photographs of the so-called "slums" in Manhattanville taken last Saturday. "Do these look like home that can't be lived in?" he called out.

"Sure we want better homes, sure we want parks and trees and more sunlight," he cried as police tried to sit him down and Impellitteri banged the gavel. "But we want low-cost projects, we want homes we can afford, not that project for rich people, not those fancy high-rent developments."

Mrs. Stella LeDesma, an elderly gray-haired woman who owns an ice-cream parlor at 1280 Amsterdam Ave., rose and insisted on "saying what I, as an American citizen, have the right to say."

Police grabbed her by the arms at Impellitteri's order and began shoving and tugging her from the room. Mrs. La Desma shouted: "You cannot take away my life, you cannot take from me my life's savings," and, with police pushing her, she turned to the board:

"Why are you doing this? Why do you build for the rich and throw out the poor?"

Miss Estelle Quinn, Manhattan Tenants' Council leader, denounced the board's action and the Mayor then directed that police eject her too.

Throughout this exhibition of force and violence by the administration, Father Charles Blesch pleaded with the board to permit Monsignor Emil Kamora of the St. Joseph Church to speak. "The Monsignor would like to protest," Father Blesch began, but each time the Mayor interrupted and ordered him silent.

Miss Elizabeth Barker, a leading tenant representative in Manhattanville, was hemmed in by four policemen who appeared ready to lay violent hands on her at any moment. She was finally escorted from the chamber.

The tenants, hundreds of whom waited outside the chamber because they couldn't get in, held a demonstration later at the foot of the Benjamin Franklin statute outside City Hall.

Rev. Annie Walker, Negro speaker from the Manhattan Tenants Council and the Committee To Save Our Homes, gave a stirring appeal for unity against the realty grab. She told how she had lived at her present address for the last 80 years, that her mother at 103 years of age now faces homelessness.

"We are a simple people," she

(Continued on Page 6)

Koreans Say Ridgway Bars Armistice By Refusing Talks

RIDGWAY PLANES WIPE OUT ANCIENT CITY

Gen. Nam Il, chief Korean negotiator at the Panmunjom armistice talks, yesterday accused Gen. Matthew Ridgway's truce team of blocking the armistice by refusing to negotiate, according to press association dispatches from Tokyo. This was the Korean-Chinese answer to the Truman-Ridgway ultimatum of Wednesday that the Korean-Chinese accept the Ridgway terms on the number of Korean and Chinese prisoners of war that would be returned. Ridgway had offered less than one-half the POWs.

In rejecting the ultimatum, Gen. Nam Il demanded the return of all of the 69,000 POWs. He charged coercion by the Ridgway forces to force the POWs to refuse repatriation.

"Your press dispatches openly admit you resort to mass massacre to force acceptance of forced retention," he said. "The unswerving will of our captured personnel to return home has been demonstrated by their resistance to coercion. . . ."

He categorically rejected the offer to exchange 70,000 prisoners for the 12,000 held by the Koreans.

"If you have any interest in reaching an armistice," Nam Il said, "you must withdraw your unreasonable proposal."

The Koreans charged that Ridgway's night bombers twice this week had attacked a prison camp at Changsong. They said the bombings occurred last Sunday and Monday.

Brig. Gen. William P. Nukols, Ridgway spokesman, said the Air Force would investigate

Gen. Matthew Ridgway's planes yesterday dissolved the ancient walled city of Suan, North Korea, in "a hell of flame," as the press association dispatches from Seoul described it.

The massive air-raid, blasted and burned the city to the ground.

Hundreds of Ridgway bomber and fighter bombing planes took to the air and shuttled over the city from dawn until dusk.

The first four flights of 5th Air Force and Marine fighter-bombers drenched Suan in 12,000 gallons of flaming napalm.

The following flights over the flaming city throughout the day rained ton after ton of demolition bombs into the center of the blazing ruins.

By nightfall, the town was such

(Continued on Page 6)

Robeson Wins Right to Seattle Hall

SEATTLE, May 8.—Superior Judge Robert M. Jones ruled yesterday that Paul Robeson should be permitted to sing at the Seattle Civic Auditorium, despite objections of city officials.

The contract with People's Programs, Inc., sponsors of Robeson's appearance here, was repudiated by the city last month after it was discovered that Robeson was the main attraction.

The judge ruled that the city had not proved there would be "a hazard" as the result of Robeson's appearance here. The city contended that Robeson's appearance would arouse "racial and religious antagonism."

After the cancellation of the contract by the city, there was a continuous barrage of demands for its reinstatement by unions and civic, church and Negro organizations.

Letters from Readers

Omission in Report On Eviction Hearing

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

There was a serious omision in the April 25 Daily Worker report of the determined stand of west side Manhattanville tenants, at the Board of Estimate, against proposed high rent housing for the community. I was shocked that no mention was made of the fact that three Negro women, Mrs. A. V. Gamby, Mrs. Barbara Smith and Mrs. Adams, site tenants of the Committee to Save Our Homes, spoke in opposition tot he discriminatory housing plan. Likewise, Mrs. Edwardo Quioones was spokesman for many Puerto Rican families living in the area.

Furthermore the report did not state that Mr. William Stanley, Negro leader of the Manhattan Borough Tenant Councils, delivered a fighting speech before the Board in the interest of 1,500 site tenants who would be forced from their homes to make way for apartments they could not afford. Mr. Stanley stressed the importance of housing plans to fill the needs of the people.

A Tenant Organizer

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The writer is correct and the protest extremely valuable. It emphasizes to this reporter the need for constant vigilance and consciousness in our coverage to give proper stress on the role, activity, struggles and contributions of Negro and Puerto Rican people's representatives who daily are victimized by white supremacist and chauvinist politicians.

That previous stories on Manhattanville and Board of Estimate hearings highlighted the speeches and reports of Negro leaders only makes more glaring the omissions in the story cited by the tenant organizer. This lack of sensivity weakens Negro-white unity. I accept the criticism completely and thank the writer for making it available to the paper.

—MICHAEL SINGER

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"Loyalty Oath" Jurors

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

With regard to the trial of the 16, may I point out.

The bias shown by the members of the jury panel proves how unrepresentative it is.

If there are any Con Edison employes on the jury, it is important to realize that that company requires, as a condition of employment, that employes accept the bogus charge that Communists are "subversive." It is part of that company's employment application and union contract that "Communists and other subversives" are out to commit force and violence.

The acceptance of this by Con Edison employes means that if they are on the jury panel they should have been disqualified for cause, since they have made their minds up on an issue to be proven. L. F.

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Wilson Tells Congress What Big Business Wants

WHEN THE CURRENT drive to whip up a new anti-labor frenzy began to pick up steam in Congress, many of the corporation lawyers who act as our legislators looked around for a "line." They wanted to know just what kind of new legislation big business wants.

Robert S. Allan, the Washington Columnist of the New York Post, disclosed as did Drew Pearson how Senator Fulbright turned to former War Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson at a Senate Banking Committee hearing and asked, "What can congress do about this unhappy situation?"

Wilson hesitated for a while and said he would tell the Senator what was needed, but he insisted, "I don't want my answer to Sen. Fulbright's question to be repeated outside this room." Given that solemn promise, Wilson said:

"I am firmly convinced that the time has arrived to for Congress to take the bit in its teeth. . . .

"I say this because I am profoundly disturbed by the fact that one labor union and one labor leader have become more powerful than the President of the United States, more powerful even than the Senate of the United States.

"In the past, Congress has enacted laws to break up monopolies in business. But I want to point out to you that we have no laws to break up monopolies in unions. I say it is time we had such a law. And that isn't all. You will never be able to control labor unions and labor monopolies until you end industry-wide bargaining. That is the only way it can be done."

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IT SHOULD BE RECALLED that when the anti-labor hysteria was being whipped up for the Taft-Hartley Law, the cry was also against "labor monopolies," and one of the big objectives was the outlawing of industry-wide bargaining. The The original T-H bill contained such a ban and even limited a union's collecive bargaining to a radius of a few miles.

Probably no other section in the bill evoked greater opposition from labor. Its abandonment in the final stages of legislation was a concession to the so-called "liberal" Taft-Hartleyites and a move to gain the necessary votes to insure overriding of a veto. But Big Business never abandoned that objective, and Wilson quietly tipped off the Senators that the time had come to finish the job.

A law to limit collective bargaining to locals and single companies and enactment of the new Smith bill providing for a court imposed "receivership" seizure of struck companies AND unions and court-dictated working conditions and wages AFTER a T-H injunction runs out, should adequately satisfy the next installemnt for the labor-baiters.

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WILSON'S statement is a package of falsehoods. Business monopolies were never broken up because the concentration of economic power was never in fewer hands. His cry against "labor monopolies" is really the cry against industrial and effective unionism; it is a cry for company unions consisting of employer-influenced outfits limited to a plant or a small locality. It is a cry for division in labor ranks in face of trustified power. It is a cry for cut-throat competition among workers employed by the same industry or the same monopoly, while the employer pits them against each other through discriminatory wages, employment or transfer of operations.

It is ironic that Wilson should single out Murray for his "monopolist" target. Probably no other labor leader was more co-operative on the war program that has proven so profitable to Wilson's General Electric and the other 49 companies which between them hogged two thirds of the war orders since Korea. But as we have pointed out many times, the whole fake "emergency" and war scare was built up by those who saw in it a source of super-profits and an atmosphere in which the labor movement led by men like Murray could be smashed or "controlled."

This has been evident for years. But men like Murray still oblige the Wilsons and Fairlesses by blowing off steam against "Communism and the Soviet Union" when they should be busy mobilizing forces against the next attack for which Wilson has given the signal.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES headlines: "Acheson Calls Germ Charge Soviet 'Crime.' . . ." Well, no one can say the man is inconsistent. The government for which Acheson speaks jails men who speak for peace (on charges of conspiring to use 'force and violence') while advancing those who openly shout for war; it jimcrows and persecutes the Negro people whose sons are lynched by KKK mobs or shot down 'legally' by officers of the law, and it shields the murderers. So everyone in the world will understand that it's perfectly natural for Acheson to scream that it is the accuser, and not the user, of germ warfare, who is guilty of the "crime." . . . Easily a match for Achesonian hypocrisy is the Times' explanation that the Pentagon is eager to permit the Koreans to rebuild "military airfields" but that the truce must be blocked on the issue of prisoner-exchange because "the UN refuses to compromise on this issue primarily as a matter of honor and humanitarian principle." Everyone who remembers the racist batle cry of "get me a g–k" and the Nazi-like slogan of "Operation Killer" will realize that the men in Washington first decided to sabotage Korea peace prospects and then chose the POW issue as the most effective.

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE sings the praises of the "sincere" manner in which Washington is refusing to repatriate our Korean and Chinese prisoners. But we wonder how far the Tribune editor would get, standing in a ruined Korean city, amid the rubble and charred corpses of tiny victims of Ridgway's napalm bombs, and explain that the Truman government is just too tender-hearted to become "mere brutal slave herders."

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THE MIRROR headlines: "HST Warns Reds, Hints China Attack." To be conducted on strict humanitarian principles, naturally.

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THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey notes that if Washington does "terminate truce talks" over the POW issue, "hundreds of thousands of Americans will be killed as well as enemy troops."

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THE POST joins the chorus in singing, 'let's have anything but peace,' says the "Korean truce talks have reached an ominous and tragic moment . . . tragic because there is nothing we can do about it." That's a lie, of course. Truman can live up to the Geneva convention for exchanging all POWs on both sides. But then, horrors, we might have peace. Think what that might do to the stock market and to the Post's advertising.

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THE WORLD TELEGRAM explains that the "unionshop issue is the principal stumbling block to the settlement" in steel; that "the union shop is important mainly to leaders of the union (because) it gives them a whip hand over the employes in the industry they dominate." Then the Telegram admits that "actually, an overwhelming majority" of steel workers are members—voluntarily—of the union. The Telegram will have to do better than the claim that the steel bosses are opposed to a union shop because they want to 'protect' the workers from the union. —R. F.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Women's Fight for Equality Helps Peace Forces

IN CAIRO on April 19 Mrs. Doria Shafik protested to Premier Hilaly Pasha against the efforts of a number of sheiks and Islamic jurists to throttle the campaign for votes for women.

In Mexico during the first week of April, a number of women spoke out supporting presidential candidate Adolfo Ruiz Cortines' demagogic promise to give women the vote if he is elected. Margarita Lemeli, president of the Mexican Association of Women Lawyers, said: "There is no reason to continue denying Mexican women their full rights."

There is a reason, begging Senora Lemeli's pardon! It is **that in every capitalist state the ruling circles have a vested interest in maintaining the subjection of women. From which it follows that, as the movement for the right to vote in the Middle East and Latin America brings tens of millions of women into head-on collision with the ruling circles and the predominantly pro-imperialist, pro-war governments, so women's fight for equality everywhere contributes to the strength and breadth of the peace movement.**

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THE EVIDENCE of this is most conspicuous, of course, in countries whose constitutions and state organs not only affirm the RIGHTS of women to equality in all things with men, but also provide the MEANS for women to exercise these rights. Thus, the Soviet Union,, People's China and the European People's Democracies systematically ORGANIZE the conditions which free women to choose their occupations—to be housewives if they wish, but also engineers and legislators at the same time. They ensure women employment and equal pay for equal work, full participation in political life and industry, elaborate nursery and kindergarten networks, and maternity leave with full pay. In consequence, the entire female population of these countries are able to contribute their energies and talents to the works of peaceful production and to the campaign for peace.

For instance, in the USSR, there are 2,209 women deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Republics. In China during 1951 more than 20 million women participated in demonstrations against the Wall Street program for restoring Japanese militarism. And it should be remembered that of the 600 million people who have signed the appeal for a five power Pact of Peace, 300 million are women.

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IN THE CAPITALIST sector of the world, the prevailing male supremacist myth that women have less interest and capacity for political work than men, and accordingly are suitable only for menial and clerical tasks or "social" functions, is exploded time and again by the heroism and leadership of women in the struggles for peace and liberation. War and fascism are no respecters of the "weaker sex," as is attested by the Korean women defending their homes and children from napalm bombs and deadly germ-carrying insects; by the Spanish women defying Franco and the Greek women who smile as they stand beside the beloved Beloyannis before the firing squad.

One need only think of West Germany's Lilly Wachter, Cuba's Candelaria Rodriguez, Brazil's Elisa Branco, Spain's Isabelle Vincenté, Britain's Monica Felton—to name but a few—in order to reject the disgusting male supremacist myth that women lack man's capacity for enduring hardship and persecution, and triumphing over them.

By coming to grips with the problem of male supremacy, the peace forces in the United States could also achieve a swift broadening of the peace movement and exert considerable influence in the November general elections. This involves more than paying lip-service to equal rights for women. It involves discarding the puerile habitudes of the American male, which unfortunately afflict a surprising number of leftwing trade unionists and peace workers.

It involves including women's demands along with other immediate demands, and attention to the training and promotion of women leaders. It involves—especially for working class and Negro women—the systematic ORGANIZATION of conditions to free women from "women's chores."

COMING in the weekend WORKER

Terror in the Philippines . . . by Juan Mendoza

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THEY DON'T WANT PEACE

IF THERE IS ANY one unmistakable fact in American political life today it is that the American people, want an end to the war in Korea. Every Gallup Poll has shown that, every grass root expression has come up with the demand—PEACE NOW!

This peace sentiment was a major factor compelling the brass hats to enter negotiations 10 months ago, after Jacob Malik, Soviet representative to the UN, proposed such negotiations. But, as shown elsewhere in this issue, each stage of the negotiations has been delayed by new obstructions from the Pentagon.

And, with each obstruction, the general and the warmongering big papers have sought to drum up war hysteria for spreading the Korean war. Their efforts have failed to sway the people on their desire for peace but that does not stop the generals, the big-party politicians, and big-money newspapers from making new attempts at continuing and spreading the war.

Meanwhile, the casualties keep mounting and hundreds of thousands of American families live in dread of a knock at the door heralding a telegram from Washington telling that a son or a husband has been killed in action, or is wounded, or missing in action.

Now President Truman openly joins in these cynical moves backing his blood-and-guts generals on their latest obstruction—the prisoner of war issue. Truman knows full well that his stand is in direct violation of international law, as codified in the Geneva convention, to which the U. S. is a signatory. This provides that in the event of an armistice all POWs are to be repatriated.

The whole issue is fraudulent on its face. The giveaway was expressed by one of the negotiators at Panmunjom, Col. George W. Hickman. This colonel brazenly admitted to correspondents that the Korean and Chinese negotiators had been purposely handed an impossibly low figure on POWs to be released after an armistice. "We came up with a figure so low that they could not accept it," Col. Hickman boasted.

The American people can stop Washington from torpedoing the negotiations, and spreading the war, just as they stopped them from using the A-Bomb in Korea, as they prevented MacArthur from carrying the war to China, as they forced the brass to enter negotiations in the first place.

The 10 months of mounting casualties and stalls in negotiations in Korea demonstrate that peace will come only if the people do not relax in their insistent demands for peace.

In this election year of 1952 every presidential candidate must be judged on whether he will carry out the people's desire for ending the war in Korea at once. Men like Kefauver and Taft, with their demands for spreading the war, flout this desire. Dulles, the unofficial Republican Seecretary of State, should be denounced for urging that the war in Asia be spread instead of halted. Dulles made his statement after a "briefing" conference with Eisenhower. Only the Progressive Party ticket has taken a clear-cut stand for ending the war now.

There must be no third year of war in Korea.

A NEW THREAT TO LABOR

WHEN A BIG BUSINESSMAN like Robert A. Lovett, clothed with the authority of "Secretary of Defense" in President Truman's cabinet, gives his blessings to the new anti-labor Smith bill then the situation is really dangerous. Lovett, appearing as one of the first witnesses in the Smith bill hearings in the House, couldn't have been speaking just for himself when he expressed a welcome for the basic content of the measure.

The bill, as Rep. Howard Smith himself put it "takes up where the Taft-Hartley Act ends." A court would then ban a strike on the basis of declaring both plants and union seized under a "receivership" and arbitrarily fix conditions while under such court-imposed seizure.

The fact that the same hearing also heard an adverse opinion from a representative of the less authoritative Department of Labor should raise no false illusions.

It is well known that the Department of Labor provides for the Truman Administration the smiling mask when it faces labor. But the truth was stated by Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the AFL before a Washington audience when he noted that "there seems to be a contest among the membership of Congress—from both political parties—to see who can do the most to serve and advance the interests of the great business groups and corporations of America."

Unfortunately, the officialdom of the AFL and CIO have not been fully up to the seriousness of the new Smith bill. As usual, they take it for granted that the Administration will stop it. They have so far done little more than just say they are opposed to it. But there is a real chance for its passage. The labor unions better awaken!

Pettis Perry's Pamphlet—Weapon in the Elections

By BETTY GANNETT

The following was written by Betty Gannett as a foreward to Pettis Perry's pamphlet, "Negro Representation—A Step Towards Negro Freedom." Betty Gannett is national education director of the Communist Party, and is one of the 16 Smith Act victims now being tried at Foley Square.

PETTIS PERRY, courageous leader of the Communist Party, is widely known from coast to coast. Together with 15 other Communists, he was indicted under the fascist thought-control Smith Act following the Supreme Court decision upholding the Foley Square frameup of The Eleven Communist leaders.

An intransigent fighter for the full equality and national freedom of the Negro people, he has sought in his day to day activities to unite the Negro people and the working class in common struggle against their common oppressors—the white supremacist Wall Street monopoly ruling circles.

As a prominent Communist and outstanding Marxist theoretician on the national question, Perry has translated into American reality the words of Karl Marx that "labor in the white skin cannot be free where in the black skin it is branded." Seeing the source of Negro oppression and working-class exploitation in monopoly capitalism, he has always pointed to the inter-connection of these struggles. Negro liberation is impossible of achievement without the solidarity and support of the working class; and, the working class can advance its own position only by championing the cause of national freedom for the Negro people.

His writings, especially those directed to combat the divisive and pernicious ruling-class ideology of white chauvinism—an ideology which strives to perpetuate the long-exploded myth of white superiority to justify the barbarous national oppression of the Negro people—has armed thousands of working-class men and women with a greater sense of their responsibility in the cause of Negro liberation.

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IN THIS PAMPHLET, Pettis Perry once again, with characteristic clarity and simplicity, focuses the attention of the American working class and of all progressive forces on a central issue in the fight for Negro equality, in the fight to broaden the arena of struggle for democratic rights.

In the context of the coming crucial 1952 Presidential election, Perry raises the urgency of unfolding to the maximum the fight for Negro representation, in all legislative bodies on a municipal, state and national scale, and for all elective and appointive positions. The right to vote and hold office, Perry points out, is a fundemetal elementary democratic right, long denied the Negro people. Thus, the fight for unrestricted suffrage and Negro representation is an indispensable part of the fight against the encroachments of fascism on the democratic rights of all Americans, an integral phase of the struggle for peace and democracy today.

Mustering many cogent arguments and facts, Perry shows that this struggle for Negro representation will advance not only the cause of national liberation but greatly accelerate the realization of an anti-fascist people's coalition of the workers, the Negro people, the farmers and professionals against Wall Street's drive toward war and fascism.

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THE NEGRO PEOPLE'S struggle for unequivocal equality in the political, economic and social life of our country provides great strength to the resistance movement of the people of our own land and those of the world as a whole. The inhuman oppression of the Negro people in the Black Belt of the South, rooted in the survivals of the slave-plantation-system—and setting the pattern of jim-

PERRY

crow discrimination and segregation throughout the country—exposes the true essence of Wall Street's "Freedom Crusade" as in reality a "Crusade of Enslavement."

The violent repression, brutality, lynchings and bombings—the genocidal warfare directed against the Negro people—are evidence of the "American way of life" which Wall Street strives to impose on the rest of the world. Thus, the struggle of the Negro people for national liberation merges with the anti-imperialist colonial liberation struggles sweeping over all of Asia and Africa—and becomes a powerful bulwark against the nightmare of atomic annihilation and fascist violence the rulers of our land strive to unleach.

The Negro people, in every state of the Union, press forward for representation on all levels of government. This fight for unrestricted suffrage and rightful representation to wipe out the annulment of citizenship is evidence of the rising national consciousness and great fighting unity of the Negro people.

Undaunted by ruling - class terror and persecution, and, in the main, not beguiled by Truman's "selective appointments," the Negro people with fearless courage in both South and North, organize to realize the potential of their numbers in the political arena.

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THE STRUGGLE is an important phase of the struggle for national freedom and liberation. For the realization of full nationhood, the rightful position of the Negro people in the Black Belt of full equality as a nation, can today best be advanced in the struggle to achieve Negro representation. Without the right to vote and hold office, the most minimum realization of self-rule is impossible. Furthermore, victories in this struggle for Negro representation are bound to advance the fight for equality throughout the country.

White workers and white progressives must evidence a new awareness of their great responsibility in helping to realize these elementary political aspirations of the Negro people for representation, for the right to make and to enforce the laws, for the right to vote and to hold office. It is essential to burn into the consciousness of the American workers the unambiguous words of Perry that "the test of the sincerity to fight for Negro rights and against chauvinist restrictions of any kind lies in the readiness of white workers and progressives to take up the fight for the long-retarded right of Negro men and women to take their place on a basis of full equality in positions of leadership."

The great value of this pamphlet is the incisiveness and conviction with which it brings home the urgent task before the advanced workers, the advanced fighters for peace and democracy, to rally the working people in the shops and unions, the farmers in the rural areas, the men and women of the professions for this important objective.

It is necessary to make certain in each locality, city and state, for every municipal body, state legislature, and for Congress and the Senate, that Negro candidates are put forward on one or another ticket, and supported by broad independent non-partisan coalitions that will guarantee their election. Determined support must also be given to the registration campaign in the South—a support powerful enough to protect Negro voters from KKK violence and discrimination.

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THE TWIN PARTIES of Big Business, is token recognition of the rising temper of the Negro people to smash discrimination in political representation, will put forward Negro candidates for one or another office. But the parties of Truman and Taft cannot fulfill the political aspirations of the Negro people. Their aim is to divert and defeat the struggle for full Negro representation.

All the more then is it essential that progressive forces everywhere guarantee that Negro candidates are projected who have arisen in the struggle for Negro equality and can advance the true interests of the Negro people. But the principle of Negro representation, the author underscores, today demands support for Negro candidates, regardless of party label, so as to assure the attainment of equal representation for Negro voters throughout the country.

Negro representation can be advanced in 1952 if the potential of the organized might of the Negro people is joined by the strength of their white working class and progressive allies. The democratic upsurge of the Reconstruction of 1868-75, which was the only time when Negro representation was a reality, can be recreated on a new and higher level providing the white workers do not fail in their responsibility. Then, too, is was a coalition of the Negro people and their white allies which achieved Negro representation. Only such unity can realize Negro representation today and thereby advance the fight for equal citizenship for 15 million Negro people in our land.

The white workers and progressives can rid themselves of the onus of national oppression only to the degree that they fight for Negro rights and against the infection of white chauvinism not in general terms but concretely, around concrete issues. The fight for Negro representation today is a challenge

(Continued on Page 8)

Truce Record

(Continued from Page 1)

to pass 20 correspondents through the guard lines.

On July 14, Gen. Nam Il stated: "The question of news reporters is a trifling one. It is not worth suspending the meeting for this. . . . We now agree to your proposal: to include the 20 reporters of your side. . . ."

The solicitude expressed by the Washington militarists for American newsmen not only surprised the newsmen, but was quickly exposed as a pretext in the weeks that followed, when newsmen were subjected to increasing restrictions by Ridgway and his officers.

Second Breakdown —Agenda Issue

From July 15 to 26, the negotiators discussed an agenda. The Koreans and Chinese insisted on discussing withdrawal of foreign troops. The American militarists refused. So the Koreans and Chinese made another concession, enabling the agenda to be adopted on July 26.

Third Breakdown —Zone Violation

On Aug. 5, Ridgway broke off the talks on the ground that Korean-Chinese troops had been seen marching near the negotiations house. On Aug. 6, the Korean-Chinese replied that the troops had marched through by mistake.

Fourth Breakdown —Zone Violation

On Aug. 23, the Koreans and Chinese called off the meeting for that day. This was instantly interpreted by Ridgway as a breaking off of the talks. Prior to this, on Aug. 19, Gen. Van Fleet opened a big offensive; on the same day, military police of the Koreans and Chinese were ambushed and one was killed; on Aug. 20, a Korean-Chinese truce team jeep was shot up by a U. S. plane; on Aug. 22, a U. S. plane bombed Kaesong and strafed the quarters of the Korean negotiators.

The Washington militarists refused to return to the talks the next day, on Aug. 24 and stalled the negotiations, under pretext of investigating the charges of the Koreans and Chinese, for 63 days—long enough to steamroller the Japanese "peace" treaty and security pacts and the other Pacific security pacts, long enough also for Gen. Van Fleet to try another offensive, long enough for another B-26 bomber on Sept. 10 again to strafe the Kaesong headquarters of the Koreans and Chinese, and on October 12 for another plane to strafe the zone, killing a Korean child and wounding another.

The talks resumed Oct. 25, but only after the Koreans and Chinese had made another concession, agreeing to move the neutral zone to Panmunjon.

Fifth Breakdown —38th Parallel

The Washington militarists now insisted they should have an armistice line far to the north of the 38th Parallel, as "compensation" for their superior air and naval power.

Talks were enabled to proceed only by the Koreans and Chinese again making a concession.

When the American militarists claimed Kaesong should be south of the line, this again almost broke off the talks. The Koreans and Chinese said the line could be fixed in a matter of hours and an immediate cease-fire could be proclaimed if the demand for Kaesong were given up.

Sixth Breakdown —Atrocities

Despite American militarist obstruction, the talks were proceeding. But on Nov. 16 the Eighth Army's Judge Advocate General, Col. James M. Hanley, issued the notorious broadside about the Chinese and Koreans committing atrocities against prisoners.

Hanley's figures were contradictory, and official Washington and the Pentagon were caught up in such a tangle of conflicting statements that the whole propaganda issue was quietly dropped in a few weeks by the American warmongering press.

It should be recalled that on Nov. 28, a day after the negotiators had agreed on a cease-fire line and the outlook for an immediate cease-fire seemed good, the troops on the front line voluntarily halted action. President Truman himself took time off from his vacation in lynch-ridden Florida to insist that the fighting continue.

Seventh Breakdown —Prisoners

The talks continued in a stage of stalemate until last Wednesday nine months and 26 days (and 33,000 United States battle casualties) from the time they began. New issues raised by the Ridgway team involved were the rehabilitation of military airfields in Northern Korea, the membership of the Soviet Union on armistice inspection teams, and the exchange of war prisoners.

The present impasse at Panmunjom, therefore, follows a pattern set throughout the negotiations by the American militarists.

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A GROUP OF PROGRESSIVE

BRONX BUSINESSMEN

Foster

(Continued from Page 3)

tisan purposes in the election.

●

IT IS A MISTAKE to believe, as Murray asserts, that the taking over of basic industries by the government during wage disputes is an advantage to the workers. The steel workers could have won far more without government control of the industry. The coal miners and the railroad workers have had much experience with such government control and they want no more of it. They prefer to rely upon their powerful unions, rather than to trust to the good-will of capitalist politicians and judges. The steel workers are now in the process of learning the same costly lesson.

As things stand at present, the wage negotiations of the steel workers, kicked about like a football in the courts and government bords, are in a precarious position. The reactionary politicians, anxious to please their employer-bosses, will seek to shave and cut the steel workers' demands. Obviously the union must make a resolute stand for acceptance of the full award of the Wage Stabilization Board. But the sooner the steel workers break the fetters of Mr. Truman's industry control, the better off they will be. Now is the time when the steel workers must be given the active and united support of the whole labor movement.

Trial of '16'

(Continued from Page 1)

you from answering?" Serri asked.

Budenz answered: "Yes."

"Did you truthfully state the reason for not answering those questions?" the attorney asked.

"I made an incorrect legal conclusion of what my rights were," the witness explained.

Serri moved toward the witness box, pointed his finger at Budenz and said: "You did not answer that because you did not want the lid lifted on you as a moral and spiritual leper."

The face of the witness was flushed. He turned toward the lawyer and replied meekly: "I did not answer because I saw a smear coming."

At one point during Serri's cross-examination, Judge Edward J. Dimock sent the jury from the room while the lawyers argued over prosecution objections to Serri's questions. Judge Dimock ruled out one question concerning a letter mentioning a physician. But he ruled that Serri could continue with his examination to back up his perjury charge.

Defense Attorney James Wright began the cross-examination with a series of questions aimed at the credibility of the witness. Wright pointed out that last week Budenz testified he learned of opposition of the Communist Party leadership to Earl Browder's anti-Marxist policies expressed at a June, 1945, national board meeting through a conversation he claimed to have had with defendant Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in a restaurant. He read Budenz' testimony of last month at the Subversive Activities Control Board hearing, which stated Budenz learned what happened at that meeting from a report in the Daily Worker.

Wright asked why the witness testified differently at the SACB hearings. Budenz replied: "I limited my answer to what I thought would be a sufficient response to the question."

Although Budenz "remembered" under direct examination many purported meetings with the defendants and what they were alleged to have said, he could not when questioned by Wright, remember the dates of the alleged meetings.

Assistant Prosecutor Cohn objected vigorously when Wright questioned the witness about his income from his activities as a professional informer, witness, writer and lecturer on alleged Communist activity. Cohn argued such questions were not proper because Judge Harold R. Medina had ruled them out in the first Smith Act trial in 1949.

"This goes to the occupation of the witness," said Attorney Serri. "Budenz says he is a professor at Fordham. But we can show he is nothing but a paid traveling witness."

Serri pointed out that Budenz's income from outside work was three times his income as a professor.

"Therefore," Serri said, "his chief occupation is not of a professor."

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan said: "The witness' interest and bias become more pertinent and therefore his cross-examination on this matter should go to the limit."

Judge Dimock permitted the questions. Budenz admitted his income from witness fees, books, magazine articles and lecture fees totaled more than $70,000 during the last seven years. His salary at Fordham, he said, started at $3,700 and is now $4,900 a year.

Budenz testified that although he received only $3 to $6 a day as witness fees at the beginning, his price soon went up to $25 and $50 a day, plus expenses.

He said he received $13,000 in royalties for two books he had written and recently received a $2000 advance for a book he is now writing.

He listed part of his chief income since he became a professional informer as follows:

A Colliers Magazine series, 1947-38, $20,000; Catholic Welfare Council Magazine article, $1,800; Hearst Press series, 1946, $1,500; American Legion Magazine series of three articles, $2,500; See Magazine article, $400; lectures over a period of 6 years, $24,000.

Budenz said that during the 7 years he had 3,000 hours of consultations with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said he was not paid for these consultations.

Budenz was still under cross-examination by Serri when the court recessed to reconvene this morning. After the jury had left the room, McTernan arose and charged that during Serri't examination the government attorneys were making aside remarks characterizing the examination as "a low-down trick." He said he also heard the remark "shyster" coming from the government table.

The judge sai dhe did not hear the remarks but warned both sides against any such characterization.

Manhattanville

(Continued From Page 3)

said movingly. "We want nice homes, sure, and sun and air. But they" — she pointed across the street to City Hall—"won't build them for us, we're too poor for that. They build those homes only for the rich."

"We are Negroes and Puerto Ricans, the most oppressed peoples, we're fighting for our lives. Are we right?"

A great cheer swept the square.

Estebar Pacheco, West Side Puerto Rican leader, evoked loud applause again and again, as he called for "mass struggle," for "unity," for "militant organization" to drive back the realty sharks and the bipartisan politicians who are conspiring against a whole community.

Mrs. Margaret T. Conway of 1288 Amsterdam Ave., blasted the "politicians who don't care a damn for the people," and Mrs. Martha Wilson, Negro mother, of 82 La Salle St., demanded "homes we can afford," and Elizabeth Elywn, of 146 W. 99 St., from another embattled site — Manhatantown—joined with her tenatn colleagues in a pledge to "fight this to the last."

Ridgway

(Continued from Page 3)

a flaming shambles that returning pilots reported they were unable to find another building standing upright.

The Suan attack coincided with the arrival in Korea of Gen. Mark Clark who will succeed Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway.

The first fire-bomb attacks on Suan were followed by the "Flying Fiends," "Black Panthers," and "Headhunters" of the 5th Air Force, who roared in, in continuous assaults.

During the attack generals Clark and Ridgway were visiting an air base on the western front.

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'Atomic Imperialism' Bares Fascist Peril, Says Foster

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

"Atomic Imperialism: The State, Monopoly and the Bomb," (International Publishers, 288 pp., $2.90) by James S. Allen, is by far the most important general work yet written upon the vital subject of atomic energy.

This book deals authoritatively with the adaptation of atomic energy for military and civilian uses and with many other significant aspects of the question.

But the book's greatest value is that it adds a whole new economic–political dimension in the public discussion of this most critical issue.

In this respect the book analyzes most effectively the far-reaching monopolization that has taken place in the production of atomic energy, and particularly the A-bomb.

This is now our largest single industry, as Allen points out. It is supposedly government owned and controlled, but actually it is run by big capitalists and is the source of gigantic profits for the big monopoly groups, Morgan, du-Pont, etc. The author shows elaborately the economic and financial structure of this monopoly and the devious devices by which the companies concerned secure fat profits for themselves from the government.

In this new and swiftly expanding industry, as Allen also demonstrates in complete detail, we have the most complex example of the interlocking of the government and the monopolies—of monopoly state capitalism. It is a fundamental trend of monopoly capital, not only to dominate the government politically, but also to penetrate the state structure and thus to control its operations. The highest expression of this in the United States is precisely the atomic energy industry. Here there is an unprecedented combination of monopoly-political controls, government subsidies, private profits, the militarization of nuclear science, and the autocratic control of the workers.

• • •

In tracing the development of this vast atomic monopoly and its complex tieup with the state, Allen also demonstrates its decisive influence upon U. S. foreign policy.

The book is well named "Atomic Imperialism;" for a decisive pressure in the current drive of Wall Street big business for world mastery comes precisely from the huge aggregation of monopoly capital now involved in the production of atomic energy, or more specifically of A-bombs.

With great clarity and force, Allen lays bare the sinister dangers of fascism and war contained in the national and international schemes and maneuvers of these ultra-monopolists and super-profit grabbers.

He exposes the utter cynicism of the Baruch plan which is simply a bare-faced scheme of the monopolists, to prevent a world peace settlement, to stimulate A-bomb production, and to keep this lethal weapon within the control of aggressive American imperialists.

"Atomic Imperialism" is a "must" book for all those who wish to know about atomic energy and the huge capitalist organization and sinister political considerations involved in its production, and who desire to know the way in which this tremendous new economic-political-military force may be brought under democratic control of the people and made to serve their needs. Allen's book is well worth reading by every worker, by every citizen concerned with the fate of our country and the world.

'Canadian Book Union Chooses Jerome Novel

Masses & Mainstream, publishers of the new noved, A Lantern for Jeremy, by V. J. Jerome, has announced that the Canadian Book Union, one of the formost book clubs of Canada, has selected "Jeremy" as its May choice.

'BOLT FROM BLUE' PLEASES AUDIENCES IN HARLEM

"A Bolt From the Blue," a three-act play by Gertrude Jeanette, sponsored by the Elks Community Theater, 15 W. 126 St. Produced and directed by Maxwell Glanville. Settings by Bill Dormer. Lighting by George Lewis.

CAST

Leona ..... Toni Griffiths
Dr. Mills ..... Charles McCrae
Miss Benton ..... Hermione DuSauzay
Joe Howard ..... Lance Taylor
Helen Mills ..... Delores Tompkins
Alvin Madison ..... Curtis Harry

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

It has been said here before that Harlem is beginning to be the scene of a deep-going theatrical revolution, and "A Bolt From the Blue" is part of that movement.

This play is not on the "magnum opus" level, but the predominantly Negro audience that saw it open Sunday night and attended its preview previously enjoyed its close-to-home theme.

The play tells of a Negro woman (played by Toni Griffiths) who marries a well-to-do doctor (Charles McCrae), and is living happily with their adopted daughter (Delores Tompkins), in Jamaica, Long Island, when along comes Joe Howard, a shady character played by Lance Taylor. It turns out that the doctor's wife is an old friend of Howard's, a woman with a past. The complications are easily imagined.

In this reviewer's opinion, Taylor gave a sloppy performance. But this was largely the director's fault. The role, which was that of a sinister character, was burlesqued by Taylor, and had the audience laughing at situations that were full of tragedy.

In the framework of this play, the prosperous doctor gives with some "hardheaded" advice to his young daughter and her boy friend (played by Curtis Harry) about how a Negro can make his way up in the world if only he would persevere. This is of course the 'American Way of Life' philosophy which has no relation to actual facts and conditions. But the significant thing about "A Bolt From the Blue" is that the playwright was able to handle such so-called "social" issues in the framework of her play, which was basically about a middle class Negro family.

Miss Griffiths is at her best when after her husband has learned about her past, she tells him how she was corrupted when Howard saved her from sleeping on the subway and working as a domestic in the Bronx slave market.

Miss DuSauzay is believable as a patient in Dr. Mills' office; while Delores Tompkins and Curtis Harry turn in good performances as the teen-agers.

This play brings to mind Langston Hughes' opinion that Harlem can have a world famous theater if only its playmakers produce works close and true to the people's experiences.

"A Bolt From the Blue" may not be the experience of the majority of Negroes, but from the comment of the audience it was easily believable as real life and did spring from what could have happened to any Negro family living in jimcrow New York. It runs Sunday through Wednesday.

CHARGE U.S. SEEKS TO KILL BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY

LONDON

George Elvin, secretary of the Association of Cine Technicians, charged at his union's annual convention here: "I believe the Americans would like to see our film industry completely abolished."

All American movies made—including the good, bad and indefferent ones—are sent here and rented to British movie houses at lower prices than British films charge, Elvin said. Profits amount to about 14 million pounds ($39.2) million) a year. All but 1 million pounds ($2.8 million) of this finds its way back to the U. S. in dollars, a financial drain which Britain cannot afford, he said.

On behalf of the ACT general council, Elvin introduced an emergency resolution which singled out Hollywood dumping as one of the causes of the "threatened extinction" of Britain's own film-making industry. The resolution was unanimously indorsed.

Film producer Anthony Asquith, president of the union, cited "appalling" figures to pinpoint the persistent disregard of the law by British theatre owners who failed to show even the small percentage of British films stipulated by Parliament. He told the delegates that only 14 British film studios were at work compared with 22 before the war.

Picket Greek Consul May 15

To help save the life of Tony Ambatielos, general secretary of the Fedeartion of Greek Maritime Unions, and his nine co-defendants, who face a new court-martail in Athens, Greece, May 16, —the Council of Greek-Americans has issued a call to American trade unionists to join a picket line at the offices of the Greek Consul, 6 Ave. and 49 St., before the trial opens.

Ambatielos is now in Corfu prison under sentence of death imposed by a military court in November, 1948. Ambatielos and 10 other maritime union leaders were ordered executed after a three week kangaree court trial, because they refused to sell out their membership to the anti-labor Greek Government.

Now the Greek Government is again attempting to carry out the executions, which have been prevented by world-wide protests, including UN intervention. They are attempting to do this through new court-martials.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Mostly About M-F-A-L-T

IMPRESSIONS AFTER seeing the first two Cleveland-Yankee games: The Indians are the solidly better team in hitting and pitching and should go on to win it. Their weakest spot is short, where Ray Boone is not steady enough, but every club has weaknesses and Cleveland has the fewest. Luke Easter, who missed a lot of the exhibition season so as to let his healing knee work in gradually, is starting to get into the timing groove. The single and double he stroked against Raschi were the kind of belts that drew "oohs" from the stand. Join his hitting with that of the soon-returning Doby, the slugging of Rosen, the solid upturn of Simpson and Boone, and the .300 or thereabout hitting of Avila and Mitchell. . . . There is no such batting potential left on the Yanks.

However the champs are not so woeful as they have looked. Berra and McDougald will make a difference when they start hitting and Noren will make his weight felt. Don't forget the Big Three of Reynolds, Lopat and Raschi. Vic will get going soon. Morgan, Miller and McDougald make this easily the second best staff. But the big blast of yore is gone. (Al Rosen's 420-foot home run in Wednesday's game was his 8th, which is three more than the entire Yankee team has hit.)

By the way, if Jensen and Wilson clout the Washington Senators into the first division and the Yanks continue to pine for lack of the long ball, will Casey Stengel still be considered a miracle manager? Jackie went two for 17 and was benched. Willie Mays last year went 0 for 21 before he got going. Wilson never got a real chance at all. Bauer and Woodling were known qualities, Hank with his limitations against strong righthanded pitching, Woodling never the consistent long-ball hitter the outfield needs. Bob Cerv, on the bench, has never been given the time to untrack. If a team needs the long ball that badly, wouldn't it be worth putting him in there, right or lefthanded pitcher, and sticking with him a while? Isn't there a conservatism in the team's handling now, with the reluctance to throw young Billy Martin in at third and maybe give the Yanks more punch and go?

Just asking. Why should only Dressen get the second and third guess treatment?

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QUOTES PICKED UP in the Stadium:

Al Lopez—"Those stories about a Stadium 'jinx' gave me a pain. There is no such thing in baseball. We were much too good to keep on losing at the Stadium. . . . We're better this year and that's the answer. Simpson alone makes a great difference. . . ."

Luke Easter—"No, I can't say I'm usually a slow starter, but I sure am one this year! I hit a few good ones in Boston, though, and now that I know my knee is OK I'm not worried. I'll hit. Sure we're better than last year. Got a better bench. Fridley helps the outfield, there's Reiser, Troupe. . . . I'll tell you another thing. Those Yanks are going to miss DiMaggio. I don't care what he hit last year. When you pull a leader like that out of a ball club something's going to hurt. You just have to miss a man like that. Just standing out there made them look like champions. Say, don't forget this Sam Jones. What's that? How fast is he? The fastest, that's how fast. Now I'm not running down any of our pitchers, and we got some fast ones, and Reynolds is fast. I'm just saying when you ask how fast is that Jones that he's the fastest."

Al Rosen—"Yes, it's a good start. I feel that I'm still improving. I haven't been up here so long after all. One little switch—I used to hold my bat way up high while waiting for the pitch. Now my hands are just letter high while I'm waiting if you'll notice. That first position worked perfectly in the minors, where I always hit over .300 so I was hesitant to give it up. However, I'm convinced now that the pitchers are so much better up here that the split second I was losing made all the difference in the world. Last winter I decided to make the change even if it meant losing a little power." (Doesn't seem to be much power lost by his eight homers, three of which have been well over 400 feet, say the Cleveland scribes.)

Any Cleveland player still burned up over Stengel leaving Rosen off the Allstar squad last year even as a reserve. Let's see anyone leave Al off that Allstar team this year!

Larry Doby—"I got a thorough checkup in Cleveland and the doctors said there's nothing serious wrong with my legs. It's feeling better already and I'll be ready soon. I was hitting well too this spring. The doctors thought I had rather tight thigh muscles and suggested longer pre-game warmups to loosen up. So that's what I'll do. . . . Yes, we're going to win it this year! Don't you think we're the best team? Much stronger than last year."

Ray Boone—"Our infield is working together better with last year's experience. Avila and myself are more like a team now on doubleplays, we are more confident and know where to expect to find each other. Yes, I'm hitting much better. Last year was just one of those things, I guess."

Quincy Troupe—"Yes, I played at the Stadium before. With the Cleveland Buckeyes of the Negro League. I'm 31. I feel pretty sure I can hit up here. Yes, it was a surprise to me, I was supposed to go to Indianapolis, but I did pretty well in the camp games and Lopez signed me up. I'm in the best condition I've ever been. Other years I'd let myself get a little fat, you know. . . . I played mostly in Mexico and Cuba and Puerto Rico. When I played in Mexico it was only Mexicans and American Negroes on the teams. Any good enough for the big leagues? I remember one Mexican pitcher who would have won up here, but he wouldn't of wanted to come up here the way things were then. He's too old now. . . ."

Harry Simpson (subject of our interview yesterday—this is his concluding thought which was supposed to end that column)—"The World Series—gosh, that's something to get excited thinking about. But it's a long season. We have to play game by game. Some talk about the soft teams. Any team can beat you any day—they put nine fellows out there who swing the same kind of bats as us and I figure if they're good enough to have come up this far they're good enough to win any single game we play them. . . . But if you ask me, I got to think my team is the best."

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AL LANNON is a Giant fan, rumor has it, but nonetheless the place you want to be tomorrow night is the big dance at the St. Nicholas Golden Ballroom sponsored by the Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon.

ALP PEACE-ELECTION RALLY IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TUESDAY

Stuyvesant Town Tenants Force Rent Hike Delay

More than 150 Stuyvesant Town tenants yesterday temporarily blocked a Board of Estimate steamroller plot to grant Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. a $7.87 per room monthly rent increase at the East Side housing project. After more than an hour of vigorous debate, during which C. Frank Reeves, Met counsel, was charged by tenant leaders with "blackmail" threats, Mayor Impellitteri set May 19 at 10:30 a.m. for a hearing on the rent boost.

The Mayor refused a plea from Glenn C. Fowler, chairman of the Stuyvesant Town Joint Tenants' Organizations Committee, to hold such a hearing after the City Council votes May 20 on a rent-freeze bill sponsored by Robert Weisburger. The bill was approved by the General Welfare Committee last Tuesday by 8-1.

Tenants rejected proposals by Comptroller Lazarus Joseph to accept the "conciliatory" bid by Metropolitan Life for a $2.55 a room per month increase immediately for the next three years until July 1, 1957 and a $3 per room rise to begin thereafter.

Representatives of Stuyvesant Town families agreed to poll the tenants on the sudden "compromise" plan, though objecting to the steamroller methods used. John Scudder, ALP spokesman, warned the Board that the "tenants don't want any rent increase of any kind, they can't afford it and they won't be fooled by the plan."

Joseph and other Board members tried to establish the "unconstitutionality" of the Weisberger bill. However, Fowler received an ovation when he said: "Let the courts decide the constitutionality; you are a legislative body and you are supposed to be concerned about the people's welfare."

The Board of Estimate yesterday adopted the three hardship taxes — a penny-a-pack cigarette tax, a 25 percent liquor surtax on licenses, and a $5 and $10 auto use levy.

Mandolin Symphony Concert Tomorrow

The 28th annual concert of the N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra will take place tomorrow night (Saturday) at Town Hall, with Samuel Firstman conducting, and Leon Lishner, bass baritone, as guest artist. The program will include works by Moussorgsky, Haydn, Mozart, Brahms, Biset and Ippolitov-Ivanov. Also Yiddish folk songs and Negro spirituals.

IF YOU haven't seen one yet
Here's a perfect end to Saturday nite . . .
Special Midnite
A. S. PREVUE
Sat., May 10, 12 Midnight
Dancing *Refreshments*
Yugoslav-American Hall
405 W. 41 Street
ASP Members $1.00; Others $1.20 (Tax included)
Only 2 More "PREVUES" left
Fri. May 16; May 23, 8:40 p.m.
Make your reservations now
NY Council ASP, 49 W. 44 St. Mu 7-2161

Frenchmen To Protest

PARIS, May 8.—Mass demonstrations here May 25 to protest the arrival of Gen. Matthew Ridgway were urged today by l'Humanite, the French Communist Party newspaper.

Ridgway, said l'Humanite, "comes streaming with the blood of martyred women, children and the old people of Korea and China against whom he has committed crimes of the most hateful barbarism. He is a war criminal who will be called forever 'germ killer.'

"He is the man who for a year has sabotaged the armistice talks in Korea, but he comes here without having been able to crush the heroic peoples of Korea and China, his ears still buzzing with shouts of 'go home' repeated a thousand times by the Japanese people, who compelled him to hide on May Day. . . .

"Envoy of capitalists and American war criminals, hailed joyously by French reactionaries, he comes here to step up the preparation in Europe for aggression against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, the German Democratic Republic, against the workers and peace partisans of France."

800 at CCNY Campus Rally

Eight hundred students at City College joined in a demonstration at noon yesterday to demand that automobiles passing through Convent Avenue at 139th and 138th streets obey the traffic signals. Last year a woman student was killed on the avenue that runs through college grounds. Demonstrating students yesterday carried banners and distributed leaflets.

The demonstration followed passage Wednesday by the student council urging that traffic signals be obeyed by cars.

One student was arrested during the rally, on charge of "blocking traffic," but students prevented a policeman from assaulting him.

Earl Robinson To Sing Old Sea Chanties Saturday

Earl Robinson will do a program of old sea chanties and songs of the organizing days on the waterfront this Saturday night at the St. Nicholas Arena Golden Ballroom, 53 W. 66 St. at the dance sponsored by the Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon.

Cuba Communist Offices Raided

HAVANA, May 8.—President Batista's police raided Popular Socialist (Communist) Party headquarters and branch offices last night and early today in a night-long series of raids.

Kefauver for 'Gradual' FEPC

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) treated New Yorkers to a double-talking discussion of civil rights for the Negro people as he brought his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination to town yesterday. Kefauver said, "I will support any plank" on an FEPC that the Democratic national convention brings out. But he contradicted the pledge by announcing at the opening of his Hotel Lincoln headquarters that he wants a "gradual" policy of eliminating anti-Negro bias.

At a press interview, Kefauver, in answer to a Daily Worker reporter's question, declared: "I want us to wipe out racial segregation in our country" but "it will take education and cooperation."

This is the line of those who urge delay until the jimcrowers themselves are ready to grant "cooperation."

Halley to Probe Ball Club Bias

Rudolph Halley, president of the City Council, has informed the Bronx County ALP that he has instructed his staff to investigate charges of discrimination by the N. Y. Yankees baseball club, the ALP made known yesterday.

Stephen J. White, Bronx ALP chairman, declared the ALP would "continue its public demonstrations outside the Yankee Stadium every Saturday that the Yankees play at home."

Pettis Perry

(Continued From Page 5)

to the whole progressive camp. It can and must be met.

The pamphlet by Pettis Perry is a major contribution toward realizing this objective. It merits the broadest distribution and study not alone in the ranks of advanced and forward-striving men and women, but among working people generally in every sphere of American life. Effective distribution of this phamphlet, and extensive discussions of its content, will enhance the clarity so vitally essential to develop concrete activities toward this end.

No T-H Yet on Oil Strike, Says Truman

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Truman today said that the oil strike has not yet reached the point where it is necessary to consider use of the injunctive powers of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Government, he added, is working hard in other ways to get an agreement.

The Wage Stabilization Board, whose back-to-work plea was turned down by the oil unions, stated yesterday the strike was being referred to Truman.

Smith Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

abhors the use of the injunction in labor disputes" that it will continue to fight "that outrageous device." He stressed that use of the injunction against labor, as provided in the Smith Bill, would "infuriate the labor organization involved as a red flag infuriates a bull."

The Smith Bill, he declared, "withdraws from organized labor the one economic weapon on which its whole existence depends, and requires its union members, against their will . . . to continue to work for an employer against whom they might have a most justifiable grievance.

"Even in seizure the bill assures that the employer will be hurt as litle as possible and the union as much as possible . . . under the receivership the employer is assured of business and profits as usual . . . as a crowning blow to the cause of labor the bill provides that the status quo under the receivership shall continue indefinitely, which, in practical terms, means until agreement is reached on the employer's terms."

CIO STATEMENT

The CIO in its prepared statement declared it is "completely opposed to each and every provision of this bill. The bill is designed, first, to break strikes and, second, to break unions . . . by ruining them financially and by turning them over to the direction and control of government administrators.

"This bill does not represent a genuine attempt to find a solution for the difficult problem of handling labor disputes during a period of national emergencies, but is rather a nefarious scheme to use that problem as a pretext for destroying labor unions."

The use of labor injunctions, outlawed by the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932, was restored to a considerable degree by the Taft-Hartley Act, the CIO said.

"This bill, however," the statement continued, "would go much farther even than Taft-Hartley in providing for the use of injunctions against unions. It would, for the first time in history, provide for a government-secured perpetual injunction to compel workers to continue to work forever under frozen wages and working conditions."

Perceiving the determination of Vinson to railroad the bill through so quickly, some labor officials expressed privately the defeatist attitude that labor must rely on Senate action to stop this anti-labor bill. But previous experience on the legislative front has shown that the Senate is just as unreliable as the House on labor issues, especially in a period of artificial crisis and synthetic "national emergency" and that, unless labor takes united action immediately to block the Smith bill, the corporation drive to smash the trade unions will chalk up a victory of disastrous consequences to American workers.

THE FREDERICK DOUGLASS
Educational Center
(Harlem's School for Liberation)
announces its new term
BEGINNING MAY 12, 1952
(8 Session Term)
Registration now going on all this week
CLASSES IN
Introduction to Marxism • Political Economy • Marxism and the Negro Question • The History of the Negro People • Public Speaking for Progressives • The Puerto Rican Question • The Woman Question
The Negro People and the Labor Movement
and a dozen other courses
Fee for most courses is $5.00 for 8 session term
Registration hours: 6:30 to 9:30 p. m. daily
For catalog and schedule, write or call
Frederick Douglass Educational Center
124 West 124 St. (near Lenox Ave.) UNiversity 5-7820

ALL HANDS! *Let's*
"SMASH THE Smith Act FRAMEUPS!"
Maritime's Gala DANCE
EARL ROBINSON LILL GOODMAN
LEON BIBBS OTIS McRAE'S *Orchestra*
Saturday Evening, May 10th
GOLDEN BALLROOM
ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, 53 W. 66th Street
Adm. $1.00 advance (tax incl.), $1.50 at door
Tickets at: 44th St. Bookfair, Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., and Comm. Headquarters
Auspices:
Maritime Labor Comm. to Defend Al Lannon, Room 505, 799 Br'wy., N.Y.C. 3

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

PREVUE the summer's fun with a contribution of only 50c at Nature Friend's night club. Folk and social dancing entertainment, refreshments. Joe Kammerman, M.C. Friday, May 9th at 9 p.m. at the Yugoslav American Home, 405 W. 41 st. (Upstairs Gym.)

MILTON HOWARD speaks on "Which Path For Germany?" An open forum, short movie, admission free, bring your friends and your questions. Mrs. Solomon, 420 W. 206 St. Auspices Inwood Freedom of the Press Assn.

CLUB CINEMA presents "All My Sons" with Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster, Aruthur Miller's critics award play. Two showings starting 8:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. Social from 10. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) $1.00 for members; $1.25 for non-members.

Tomorrow Manhattan

THE VILLAGE LaGuardia Club, American Labor Party invites you to join us in honoring Molly Tallentire, our beloved and devoted secretary, Saturday, May 10, 1952, 9 p.m. and on. At the Upshure Music Studio 847 Broadway (just above Bleecker) N. Y. C. Entertainment, Song and Dance, Refreshments. Contribution $1.

ALL HANDS! "Let's Smash the Smith Act Frameup Trials." Dance to Otis MacRae's Orchestra, be entertained by Earl Robinson, Lill Goodman and Leon Bibb. Sat., May 10. Golden Ballroom, St. Nick's Arena, 53 W. 66th St. Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon. Room 505, 799 Broadway, tks available to committee office at following bookshops: Bookfair at 44th St., Jeff Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave., Workers' Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.

N.Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra, Samuel Firstman Conductor, featuring Haydn Symphony No. 88, numbers by Moussorgsky, Bizet, Brahms and others. Soloist: Leon Lishner, bassbaritone, in selection of Arias, Yiddish folk songs, Negro spirituals and israeli songs. Saturday, May 10th, 8:30 p.m. Town Hall 43rd st. bet. Broadway and Sixth Ave. Tickets $1.00 to $1.75 at box office.

TCHAIKOWSKY Club celebrates Mother's Day. Saturday, May 10, 8:30. Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St. David Tulchinof opera baritone; film in Technicolor; Dance Orchestra, Social, buffet. Contr. $1.00.

CLUB CINEMA presents "All My Sons," with Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster, Arthur Miller's critics award play. Three showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10. 430 Sixth Ave. (near 9 St.) $1.00 for members $1.25 non-members.

Tomorrow Bronx

SPRING FESTIVAL May 10, 8:30 p.m. ALP. One E. Fordham Rd. C. Belfrage will speak on "Germany and the Prospects for Peace." Dancing, entertainment, refreshments free. Sub. $1.00. Ausp.: Upper West Bronx Comm. of American Soviet Friendship.

Sunday Manhattan

SUNDAY AFTERNOON May 11 at 3:30 p.m. the Frederick Douglass Educational Center presents a Forum, "Readings from the Poetry of the Negro People." With Josephine Tomlinson, Willard Moore and Abner Berry. At 124 W. 124 St. (near Lenox Ave.) Suite 500.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "How the Arts Reflect Reality," based on important principles set forth in a recent Soviet article. Speakers: Sidney Finkelstein on music and painting; Yvonne Gregory on literature. Chairman: Joe Nahem. Sunday, May 11 at 8 p.m. Refreshments. Contr. $1.00 (once-half price for students.) At the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 13 St.) N.Y.C.

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